THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,337—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th May	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
31st June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7628
17th „	CALEDONIA	7506	....	...
24th „	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10658
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th „	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
29th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

Special Programme of Sailings arranged by

ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)
OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons Gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about,
		1911		1911	1911
C Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C York	7810	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C Besarez	6973	7 Oct	....	....	29 Oct.
C London	6000	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C Lahore	7169	30 Oct	....	....	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C Athens	5594	16 Nov	....	....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS

Steamer.	Tons of Gross	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7169	16 Dec.	.....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New steamer	7000	30 Dec.	2 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan.	....	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan.	16 Jan.	2 Feb.	13 Feb.
C. York	7810	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Glasgow	6329	26 Feb.	29 Feb.	16 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5321	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
„ Liverpool	605	957	453	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or Karachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only free passages are given by connecting British India steamer if desired.

No Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric Fans Free.

For berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.
KARACHI.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 18th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 19th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 22nd May	11 a.m.*	P D & O M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 18th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 24th May, calling at Ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Muttra," 4614 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Sebenich	1st June 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Forestl	1st July „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. „
Koerber	5423	A. Forestl	1st Sep. „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7536	J. Balcich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... „ 545 „ 625*
Saloon Class to London and back..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	...S. Olinuk	...5895	.....25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... „	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA **AWARDED** COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... „	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Rangoon	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GRIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BIRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 12" C. I. PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS and sluice valve for laying main, in Fergusson Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 17th May, 1911.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 189.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

CRAWFORD MARKET TO SANDHURST ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards A and B of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward B.

On the North by a portion of the Board's Scheme III.

On the East by a portion of the Board's Scheme III. a part of Memonwada Road, a Mosque bearing Street No. 473, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 362 and 364, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, part of Pasdhoni Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 427 to 449 Nagdevi Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 316 to 330, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 16 to 52, Kambekar Street, property bearing Street Nos. 158 to 162, Musjid Bunder Road, part of Musjid Bunder Road, property bearing Street No. 187, Musjid Bunder Road, part of Musjid Bunder Road, part of Dhobi Street, properties bearing Street Nos 60 to 100, Dhobi Street, part of Dhobi Street, part of Bhaji Pala Street, part of Chakla Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 72 to 90, Chakla Street, part of Janjikar Street, part of Chakla Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 48 to 66, Chakla Street, part of Chakla Street.

On the South by part of Carnac Road.

On the West by properties bearing Street Nos. 1 to 87, Nagdevi Street, part of Janjikar Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 186 and 188, Janjikar Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 89 to 169, Nagdevi Street, property bearing Street No. 71A, Bhaji Pala Street, part of Bhaji Pala Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 185 to 227, Nagdevi Street, part of Nagdevi Cross Lane, properties bearing Street Nos. 249 to 295, Nagdevi Street, part of Sibijan Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 297 to 315, Nagdevi Street, part of Nagdevi Street, part of Musjid Bunder Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 329 to 357, Nagdevi Street, part of Memonwada Cross Street, part of Nagdevi Street, part of Narayan Dhuru Street, part of Pasdhoni Road, and part of Parel Road.

As to the part in Ward A being the North East extremity of Crawford Market. On the North by Carnac Road, on the East Patton Road, and on the remaining side by Crawford Market.

As to the remaining part of the Scheme in Ward A on the North by Carnac Road, on the East by a portion of the Native Infantry Lines and on the South and West by Patton Road.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme, a Map (Plan No. 7 dated 28th April, 1911), of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated 9th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES:—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE JAFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,060 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, etc., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Scottish Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

REPAIRS of Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

OUR GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

"A BOTTLE OF MILK."

A pathetic pourtrayal of a brother's love shown in an episode of the Seige of Paris 1870.

"THE MYSTERY OF LONELY GULCH."

A daring story of love and death on the American Frontier.

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Municipal Health Inspector. A critical study in hygiene and a scream of laughter and

OTHER POPULAR PICTURES

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS only 8 to 9 a.m.

EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)

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AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to *Rs.* 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 6. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

A LADY'S BUGGIE, with a smart MARE and HARNESS, FOR SALE. Apply No. 2824, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO GOOD PARSEE FITTERS, for Factory in Bengal, Single men required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, age and salary to Box No. 2238, care of this Paper.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITD, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting. ☞
There is nothing to break. ☜
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Building Materials for removal, of the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the above Bank, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials of the above structure, which is now to be demolished.

25 p. c. of the sale price must be paid at the time of Auction and the balance within 10 days of purchase.

The entire structure down to ground level must be demolished and all materials removed from the premises and the ground cleared within a month and a half from the date of sale.

The purchaser shall have to absolutely remove the upper floor of the building within 3 weeks from the date of auction, failing which, the Bank shall have the power to remove it at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

The Bank reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 21ST MAY.

On SUNDAY, the 21st May, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, below Grant Road Bridge, next to the bungalow of Mr. N. M. Petit, the stock-in-trade of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as single and double almiras, wardrobes, corner and side cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, ladies' and gents' writing tables, new design single and double bedsteads, new bentwood chairs, dining table, dining chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, drawingroom suits of sofas and chairs, and Genoa velvet marble topped dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, ENGLISH VICTORIA, BROUGHAM AND MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from R. D Sethna, Esq, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sedick Haji Hussein, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.),

1 English-built bicycle wheel rubber-tyred victoria by Windover.

1 English-built bicycle wheel rubber-tyred brougham by Windover.

1 High Cast black Arab horse about 15 hands, going in pair and singly.

1 High Cast black Arab horse about 15 hands, going in pair and singly.

1 High Cast Persian grey horse about 15 hands, going in harness.

Also set of harness.

1 10-12 h. p. 4-cylinder Coventry Humber motor car fitted with landaulette body, 3 seats inside, 2 seats outside, fitted with magneto and accumulator igniition.

The above horses and carriages may be inspected at the Insolvent's Stable at Tiadal Street, opposite Khoja Cemetery, Doongree, and the motor car at Mr. Hyland's Motor Garage at Gowalia Tank Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mount Passage Road, Mazgaon, out of Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 672 of 1910.

Sakinabai, widow of Badroo Seth ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Thakoobai alias Babibai, widow of Bhasker Vithoba, and Shanker Bhasker Pathare, a minor by his guardian, the said widow Thakoobai. Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. Minocher A Vakil, the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, under the Decree, dated the 4th day of October, 1910, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the directions contained in the said Decree.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagoan, Mount Passage Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of New No. 6983, and New Survey No. 2-3711, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4992, and Street No. 5, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the property of Kashinath Damodar, on or towards the west by the property of Waman Heerji, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Muncherji Merwanji, executor of the late Bai Bachoobai Merwanji Nowroji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minoobar and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office, Prince Building, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

The Special Commissioner will also receive private offers for the said property upto the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th May, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Elphinstone Road.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd June 1911, at 4 p.m. Bombay Time, on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minoobcher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bohra Noorbhai Jafferjee, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of December, 1907, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses or sheds, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lower Mahim Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,698 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 135, New No. 3121, Old Survey Nos. 534 and 494, and New Survey No. 1831 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3401 (1) and 3401 (2), and Street No. 865 and 865 A, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Soonderdas, on the north by the property of John Girgol Fernandes, and on the south by the public passage, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minoobcher and Hiralal, Solicitors, at their office, in Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS are as moderate as at, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

16 Breakfast Cups of delicious strengthening Bouillon—a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.
A user writes:—"I have derived great benefit "from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from "anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to "Lemco."—Mauritius.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.
Lemco
The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing disease, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & SIMLA.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whereseever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and exact means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 20th MAY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),

On SATURDAY, the 20th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Duke's Aerated Water Factory in Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, valuable and neat teakwood French-polished and mahogany-stained velvet and tapestry-lined, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyras, writing tables, dressing tables, hat stands, corner cabinets, marble-top dressing tables, mirror hat brackets, rocking office and low chairs, octagon tables, phonographs, baba chairs, tile topped teapoys, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 18th May, 1911.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...	6,514 for	£. 1,966,294
New Premiums (1909) ...		„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period		„ 273,119
Annual Income ...		„ 1,422,802
Assets ...		„ 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies		„ 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 12	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.] [Bombay, May 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-3 per cent. Consols ...	81 9-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	96	1-4	
3 1-3 per cent. Sterling Loan...	96	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 11-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-4	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-30	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20-43		1-2
do. at New York...	4-86 1-2		1-2
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th Mar. 2 1-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8		1-4
Interest, 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Dull.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Buyers and Sellers apart
Total Sales ...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports ...	5 000
Mid Americans ...	9-33—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
9·07	7·96	7·97	7·81	7·18
+04	+07	+04	+04	+04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·99	6·93	6·91	6·91
+05	+05	+04	+5

New York Official noon call July 15-82 October 18-11.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	8,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	13,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	5,000
Exports to Continent ...	5,000
Spot Cotton—	15·25+15
Futures—Month of July 15-31+11	Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realizing.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13-14+11	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 9-16 +1-16
Futures—Month of July	...15·65+13
Do. do Oct.	...13·11+12
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Firm.

London, May 16.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT :—
Present supplies 3,840 000 against 4,236,000, and the condition of the crop could hardly be better.
Cotton Stock in London ... 5,350

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...34—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Buyers
Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Month—
Do. Name of Ports—
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 7-8—1-8
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 1-4+1-4
Do. Month—April.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...44 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Gruscot, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...47 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...70 3-4—3-4
Do. Months—June-July—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...66—1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-9—Value.—Irregular.
METALS—
Copper Brazilers ...£ 65
Yellow Metal ...£ 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£5 3-4
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.
ARRIVALS—
"Banster" "Bodiswell" "Peiho."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. : India double bags. ...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Steady. Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12-6—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—No business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Moderate business at rather high rates.
E A R & similar Crystals C & F India ...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta May-June—10 3 3-4—Value.
Do do. June-July—10 3 3-4—Value. July-Dec—10 3 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—10 5 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 5 1-4—Value. July-Dec—10 5 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta May-June—11 5 1-4 —Value.
Do, do. June-July—11 5 1-4—Value. July-Dec—11 5 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—11 6 3-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 6 3-4—Value. July-Dec—11 6 3-4—Value.
General Tone—Business at a standstill.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH May, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 15th May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	68	79,951
B B and C I Railway ...	50	59,616

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for bank remittance, and private bills continue scarce. The Banks closed early pending Council Bills allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4*1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 3-4
Shanghai "	...177 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement, and has kept steady at these prices throughout the day with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... Rs.	96	4 0

BULLION :—
There was no change in the London quotations for Bar Silver yesterday, ready being 24 11-16 and forward 24 3-4. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-2. The local market opened at 62 9-16 for ready bars, and closes unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs:	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	9 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62	9 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62	13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Rates were quoted steadier this morning owing to the advance in the home markets, but the position here is unchanged. There is little or nothing doing in contracts, and many quotations are quite nominal in the absence of business. Prices close as under.
There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton by Japan exporters and mills, and the turnover at Colaba showed some improvement. Prices are steady and holders are meeting the enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	360	May
Do do Khandesh ...	... "	307	do
F G do do ...	... "	295-6	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola ...	... "	318	do
Do do Bengals ...	... "	305	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	... "	362	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... "	339	do
Do M G do ...	... "	341	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	307-8	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	... "	245	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	271	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...		Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	11,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·07	7·96	7·90	7·63
unchgd	unchgd	+01	+02

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·20	7·01	6·94	6·92	6·92
+02	+02		+01	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is slightly easier at the moment, but there is a good business doing.

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12 2	0 B. T.
May	"	12 13	0 R. T.
September	"	13 3	6 E. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ...	Rs.	7 2	6 B. T.
Yellow Guserat ready ...	"	7 13	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 10	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8 0
Yellow Hingangh'at ...	"	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8 0

JASTORSEED :—Tone quiet little doing. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	34	8 0
Forward ...	Rs.	35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 21 8 0 to 22 0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	0 0 B. T.
May ...	Rs.	10 12	0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	8 0
Small ...	Rs.	41	0 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone firm, little doing.
July-August ... ... Rs. 7 5 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—
White Delhi May Sutta ... Rs. 4 14 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,680
Bank of Burma ...	...	...	186
Bank of India ...	...	...	68
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	79
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-4

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	375
Kohinoor ...	...	...	640
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,645
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	165
Standard ...	...	...	920
Sun Mill ...	...	...	82 1-2

PRESSES.

New Berar ...	...	...	535
New Mofussil ...	...	...	850

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			280
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	...	1,155
Treacher and Co. ...	...	...	530
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			17 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	477 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	12,989 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	64,807 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	46,561 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	7,506 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	5 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	9,465 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	2,224 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	9,279 "
Rice ...	...	...	3,395 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	1,866 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	10,113 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	...	4,377 "
Jowar ...	...	...	132 "
Misc ...	...	...	561 "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Their was large business in tea shares with steady prices. Jute shares are less in evidence, but prices are maintained. Jute pucca bales were quieter with no business. The new crop is quoted at sixty-two, August ; and fifty-eight September ; Kuccha bales were quiet but steady.

SIR John W. Taverner, Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, left London in mail week for Copenhagen, where he interviewed the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the emigration of Danes to Victoria.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.

COODE—April 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Trevenen Coode, Dist. Supt. of Police, Narsingapur, C. P., of a daughter.

MATHERAN.

DEATH.

BLAIR—May 17, at Matheran, of enteric fever, Howie Blair, Assistant of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GABBETT—May 11, at Lockwood Hotel, Murree, the wife of Major A. C. Gabbett, 87th Punjabis, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HILL—May 5, at Cliffden, Murree Hills, Ethel May, aged 17 years, the beloved daughter of Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Henry and Louisa Hill, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Interred at Kuldana, Murree Hills.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Appeal Court, Special Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions : "The Mystery of Lonely Gulch" and "Foolshead" as Municipal Health Inspector.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 5th instant, which left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of 1st Battalion G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play at the Princess Gymkhana, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the blow room of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills. It was quickly put out by the mill fire appliances. The cause of the fire is attributed to grit in the cotton passing through the machine. The damage, which was chiefly caused by water, is estimated at about Rs. 8,000.

ALLEGED STABBING OF A WIFE.—A Kathiawari, named Raiba Nathu, is said to have stabbed his wife with a pen-knife in twelve different places. The accused was arrested and the woman was sent to hospital. It appeared that the woman who had been working with her husband at Pir Pao, had run away to Bombay. Her husband wanted to take her to his native place, but she refused to go with him and the accused stabbed her. A part of the blade of the knife had been broken a few days ago, only a stump about two inches remaining, and consequently the injuries were not of a very serious nature.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 26th instant, the English mails will be landed at and shipped from the Victoria Docks. In consequence of this change, late letters for the English mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder Post office as at present. On and after Saturday the 27th instant, letters for the out-going English mail paid with the late lester fee will be received at the General Post Office upto 1-45 p.m. and on board the English mail steamer upto 2-30 p.m.—Mails for Ceylon and superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m., to-morrow, Friday.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques and other places in S. Africa per extra s.s. "Pentakota" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 20th instant.

IMMIGRATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Keely of the Western Australian Government Immigration Departmnet, has been spending some little time in the cantonment and city of Bombay. Subsequent to lecturing at the cantonment, he addressed a large gathering at the Y. M. C. A., consisting of soldiers and civilians on Tuesday evening, being assisted by the secretary, who illustrated his lecture with lantern slides descriptive of life in Western Australia. The lecturer pointed out that any man arriving in Western Australia friendless was met on arrival by a Government officer, who approached every ship coming into the city, and who took the new arrival in hand and offered him choice of employment. He pointed out that any emigrant who desired to take up land but who was without capital could always go to the Government Agricultural Bank which was always ready to advance money to assist the settler to improve his land and enable him rapidly to bring it up to the producing condition.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Persia," May 19.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," with the English mails of the 5th instant, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Owen, Mr W	Charles, Gunner A E
Radmore, Mr and Mrs C	Ballantyne, Mr R J G
Newman, Mr and Mrs H L	Lewis, Mrs C A
2 Infants	Searrad, Mr E S P.
Lake, Mrs C	Conyngham, Mrs G P L
Ferrier, Mr, Mrs T A and infant	Thursin, Capt E O Littlewood, Mr B
Wheeler, Revd E M, child	Binger, Mr H M
Jones, Mr D	

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Nunan, Mr W	Cabal, Dr and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Beasley, Maj and Mrs C H	Ahmad Khan, Mr Habib
Norman, Mr and Mrs	Moore, Mr E
Torin, Mr L H	Carr, Mr G W
Quinter, Miss M N	Conynaham, Mr G P L
Scherts, Miss L E	Moseley, Mr G G
Maconachie, Mr	Smith, Mr W J
Nunam, Mrs W and infant	Plowman, Mr R R
Rainborn, Mr L	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Puddield, Mr

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Small, Lt F G	Fenning, Capt A E H
Roughton, Mr and Mrs	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Rosenthel, Mr, Mrs V W	Newman, Mr, Mrs H L and
Mohanlal Baloobhai	infant

Per s. s. "Africa," May 17.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Apus, Mrs	Marston, Mr W H
Bahlinger, Miss	Mehrlander, Mr
Biggs, Miss	Metzger, Miss
Cooke Sergt, F C	Marcello, Mr G
Chandra, Dr	Naragandas, Mr
Clayront, Mrs	Pallonji, Mr and Mrs and infant
Howard, Mr	Sonza, Mr
Hommel, Revd	Hanasos, Mr and family
Hormusji, Mr F	Assen Saa Mr and family
Jung Revd	
Lindsay, Miss	

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday, at a special sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of the following matters :—

RE AHMED ISMAIL MUNSHI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE RAGHUNATH G. VATHAR.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a rule nisi for the final discharge of the insolvent under Section 60 of the old Act.

RE MANCHERJI D. ADENWALLA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE GORDHANDAS WAGHJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted six weeks' extension of the interim order.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent had prepared a scheme of composition and was negotiating with his creditors. The application was granted.

RE JAITHA VISHRAM.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE WADILAL NAGINDAS SHA.

Mr. Thucker, for the insolvent, applied for the extension of the provisional interim order.
Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, opposed the application on various grounds.
The application was dismissed with costs.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges:—Karim Cassum; Mulshankar Harinand Bhatt and another; Luxmon Ganu Teli and others; Tejpal Khetsey; Hussein Adam and Mataji Rambhaji.

POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Walter Valence Biss, aged 31, with cheating by presenting a forged letter of promise of employment signed "F. Hogan" and inducing Mr. H. O. Quin, Commissioner of Customs, to part with five rupees.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused took a letter to Mr. Quin and told him he was in great distress. He further told Mr. Quin that he and his child were starving, and he had received a promise of employment at Delhi, but that in the meantime he wanted assistance to tide over present difficulty. Mr. Quin told the accused he would give him something to assist him if he brought a letter showing him that he had been promised employment. The accused said he had no money on him at all for food, whereupon Mr. Quin gave him an eight anna piece or a rupee. The next morning the accused brought a letter signed "F. Hogan" written on paper used by the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, and addressed to all persons concerned. Mr. Quin gave back the letter, which was to the effect that the accused had been promised employment at Delhi. He was quite satisfied with the letter and gave the accused Rs. 5. He made a note on an envelope of the name of the person who had signed the letter. He wrote to Mr. Hogan, and on receiving a reply he made a complaint to the police. Mr. Hogan had seen the accused for the first time only two days ago, had never promised him employment at Delhi, and had never given him a letter saying he would get him employment at Delhi.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He stated that on receiving information from Mr. Thomas, he went to Mr. Penington, who gave him Rs. 5 and promised, in the event of his hearing something in the way of a job, to give it to him. He went to Mr. Quin, who heard his story, and whom he told he had hopes of getting employment from the Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Company. Mr. Quin asked him for the letter about the promised employment. He (the accused) went to the Company's office and asked Mr. Thomas for the letter. The accused further alleged that Mr. Thomas told him to call at the workasand handed him the letter, purporting to have been signed "F. Hogan." Mr. Hogan had not promised him employment.

The accused was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Syed Abdul, a cart-driver and two other Mahomedans, were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two bales of cloth of the value of Rs. 1,200, the property of one Shaik Hussen Shaik Ismail. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was given the bales to carry them to the complainant's godown at Mazagon, but instead of doing that the accused took them to Dadar, where he disposed of them with the assistance of the other accused. All the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second and the third accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th May, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	17	12	29 p.m.	2	31
Suez	17	2	5 p.m.	0	46

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Telegrams in code for Haiti West Indies are accepted. (13-5-11).

Bushire reports line restored to Ahwaz and Mohammerah (16-5-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (17-5.11)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tsuyung and Yunnan (17-5-11).

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of 1910-11 :—
[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 22·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.
The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1908-09, averaged (a) some 39·0 per cent and (b) some 52·1 per cent, respectively.]
Character of the season.—The monsoon rain of 1910 was in excess of the normal and the preliminary tillage for the spring crops was hindered in places by excessive moisture. October opened with a few days of exceptionally heavy rain and moisture was consequently ample when sowings of the wheat crop began. In low-lands the land was too wet and sowings were delayed in consequence Unusually heavy rain fell in the second week of November in the eastern half of the province and facilitated late sowings. The month of December was practically rainless in the plains and irrigation was carried on briskly. In the first week of January ample rain fell in all districts except the extreme east, while in the second and fourth weeks there were again good falls in most of the submontane districts. February was rainless but the first half of March was abnormally wet and substantial quantities of rain fell in all districts of the plains. The second half of the month was finer though light showers were numerous towards its close. The rain slightly retarded harvesting operations, which in the eastern half of the province began about the middle of March and in the western half in the first week of April.
Area.—In the first forecast issued in December last the area under wheat on the basis of the reports furnished by selected landholders was estimated at 10 per cent. greater than the last year's area and it was remarked that this figure is probably an under-estimate. The crop returns now furnished by the village-accountants show that the increase over the last year's area amounts to 12·8 per cent. If comparison is made with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the increase this year amounts to 17 and 12 per cent, respectively. The total area of wheat both pure and mixed comes to 7,320,222 acres compared with 6,491,177 acres last year, showing an increase of 829,045 acres, which is shared by every district of the province except Cawnpore and Rae Bareli where a decrease of 6,470 and 5,151 acres respectively took place. In the Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur divisions the increase amounts to only nine and four per cent respectively in the remaining divisions it varied between 13 and 18 per cent.
Condition.—The season was very favourable to the wheat crop till January and an approximately normal yield was anticipated for the province as a whole; but the continuance of cloudy weather caused the spread of rust in nearly every part of the province. Strong winds which blew at the time of ripening of the crop caused further damage. Meerut, Agra and Benares divisions escaped serious injury and an out-turn of 95 per cent. of the normal has been reported. In Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Fyzabad the yield is estimated at 90 per cent. and in Gorakhpur and Lucknow at 80 per cent. of the normal; the grain in parts of these five divisions being thin and pinched. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal.
Out-turn.—The out-turn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 2,352,000 tons compared with 2,382,000 tons in 1909-10 and that of wheat sown in combination with barely and gram at 558,000; total 2,910,000 tons compared with 2,975,000 tons estimated last year. The small decrease of two per cent results from a distinctly inferior yield on the larger area. Wheat sown with other crops and not harvested separately is largely consumed locally and does not add to the stocks from which exports are drawn.
Trade and prices.—The present years rabi harvest has on the whole been good and prices of food grains are substantially lower than last year. The following table shows the rates which ruled at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay on 1st May and also the average prices of wheat as reported from selected marts of the province.

	Price of wheat per maund of 82-2-7 lbs. 1910. Rs. A. P.	1911. Rs. A. P.
Average price of selected districts in the United Provinces	... 3 6 4	2 14 3
Calcutta	... 3 10 0	3 4 6
Bombay	... 3 13 8	3 8 7

Exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December 1910 amounted to 305,685 tons compared with 281,289 tons in the corresponding period of 1909. Exports of the new crop have already begun from several districts.

UNITED PROVINCES OILSEEDS.

The final report on the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1910-11:—
[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces has represented (a) some 10·9 per cent. and (b) some 2·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]
Character of the season.—The close of the autumn rains of 1910 was marked by heavy rain, which left adequate, and in places excessive, moisture in the soil and sowings of the linseed and rapeseed crops were consequently somewhat later than usual. December was practically rainless, but ample rain was received in the first week of January in almost all districts, while in the second and fourth weeks there were again good falls in most of the sub-montane districts where winter oilseeds are largely sown. Harvesting operations generally commenced at the usual time towards the close of February or beginning of March in the eastern half of the province and the end of, March or beginning of April in the western half.
Area.—In 1909-10 the area under linseed had risen by 59 per cent.; in the present year it has further risen by 53 per cent. or 164,071 acres of which the Allahabad division contributed 30,236 acres, Gorakhpur 71,358 acres and Oudh 44,215 acres. On the other hand the area under rapeseed has fallen off by 17 per cent. or 30,777 acres of which 10,920 acres occurred in Gorakhpur division and 11,132 acres in Fyzabad. The total areas under these crops sown unmixed are compared below for the past two years.

	1909-10. Acres.	1910-11. Acres.
Linseed	308,408	472,479
Rapeseed	176,914	146,137

The areas of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops are roughly estimated at 656,000 and 2,371,000 acres respectively compared with 597,000 and 2,269,000 acres last year
Condition.—Linseed has been a very successful crops and has given a full normal out-turn for the province taken as a whole. The quality of the seed is also reported to be uniformly good. Rapeseed was somewhat injured by the green aphis and an outturn of about 90 per cent. of the normal is estimated for the province as a whole in the case of this crop. The condition of these crops is given below for those divisions where they are largely sown: 100 denoting a normal crop.

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
Allahabad... ...	105	100
Benares	105	100
Gorakhpur ...	100	80
Lucknow	100	95
Fyzabad	95	95

Out-turn.—The estimated out-turn of linseed sown unmixed amounts to 103,000 tons and of rapeseed to 34,000 tons compared respectively with 62,000 and 36,000 tons last year. The increase this year in the case of linseed amounts to 65 per cent. but rapeseed shows a slight decrease of six per cent. The yield of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops and chiefly for home consumption is conjecturally estimated at 142,000 and 561,000 tons respectively. The estimated out-turn of both pure and mixed crops is compared below for the past two years.

	Linseed. 1909-10 Tons.	1910-11 Tons.	Rapeseed. 1909-10 Tons.	1910-11 Tons.
Pure ...	62,000	103,000	36,000	34,000
Mixed ...	120,000	142,000	466,000	561,000

Trade and prices.—From April to December 1910 the exports of linseed amounted to 94,899 tons and of rapeseed to 119,075 tons compared respectively with 40,897 and 83,863 tons in the corresponding period of 1909. The average of the prices of linseed and rapeseed reported on 1st May 1911 for selected marts in these provinces and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are compared below with those of last year, Prices of linseed this year are slightly higher than last year both in the local marts and at the ports while those of rapeseed show no marked variations since last year.

	Linseed. 1910. Rs. A. P.	1911. Rs. A. P.	Rapeseed. 1910. Rs. A. P.	1911. Rs. A. P.
Average prices per maund of selected districts in the U. P.	6 8 4	7 9 9	4 6 2	4 8 5
Calcutta ...	7 14 0	8 12 0	5 0 0	4 10 0 to 5 2 0
Bombay ...	8 5 4	9 2 7	5 6 8	5 9 7

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, MAY 17.

The rainfall has been general in Assam and fairly general in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Kashmir. Scattered dust and thunderstorms have occurred in the South and North-East of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma. The principal amounts are; Toungoo and Maymyo, one inch; Mandalay, two; Silchar, one and a half; Cherrapoonji, five; and Bogra, one.
The forecast shows further rainfall in North-East India and Burma, and an extension into Bihar. No charge is predicted in the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Hum

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H MacDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 15th May via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 410 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain T Whytehead sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Maranoa, 805 tons, Captain J M Kaspersurin arrived in harbour yesterday from Brisbane April 11, with coal, ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Company's steamer Africa, 2,555 tons, Captain E Siberich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 1st May, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Itaura 3,362 tons Captain W. J. Bishop arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Akyab 29th April with a cargo of rice.

The B I S N Company's steamer Eulimba 1607 tons Captain T B H Whytehead arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bushire 3rd May via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Kola 5.0 tons Captain W. C. Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Istrar 2978 tons Captain C. Jacob will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr C M Luck .....R I M
H M S Spanker.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Eaglet...Comdr C M Lefroy Stock .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 17.

Alexandra .....2484 Reed.....
Africa.....2555 Seberich.....A L S N Co
Brinabara.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Crossby .....2330 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Byde .....Standard Oil Co
Etonian .....2444 Davies .....T Morrison & Co
Ellen.....474 Jacobsen .....Corry Bros Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Ivydene.....2277 Binks .....T Morrison & Co
Indiana.....2503 Tauzel...W & a Graham & Co
Itaura.....3362 Bishop .....M M & Co
Kasara .....504 Elton .....M M & Co
Killkerran.....2412 Surdoo.....
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah.....B & P S N Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Mattra .....2963 Tallent .....M M & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaes maurin.....
Norhoowa .....1074 Biggo .....M M & Co
Soan Jehan .....2566 Boru .....Shan S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Itaura	Bishop.....	Akyab, Apr 29
	Bulimba	Whytehead...	Bushire, May 3
17	Maranoa	Kaes maurin..	Brisbane, Apr 11
	Africa	Siberich	Trieste, May 1
	Lhasa	McDiarmid...	Karachi, May 15
	Warroonga	Whytehead....	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Uzona	Mitchell	London, &c
	Naderi	Gore	Jedah
	Benda	Millon	Baltimore

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, Morrison for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Istrar, Jacobs for Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
a Steamer Salsette for Noumea, &c.
" Bulimba for Persian Gulf, &c.
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
15	Arabia	London
15	Itinda	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Giula, left Trieste on the 12th instant and is due here about the 6th June and the same Co's steamer Austria, from Japan, left Colombo on the 15th instant and is due here on the 19th instant morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia s—7 bales wool, A Blascheck ; 12 bales wool, C Nanji ; 30 bales hair ; 15 bales wool, R N Cooks ; 45 bales wool, Jethabhai ; 1 bale wool, D Nagsey ; 15 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales wool, M Madongopal ; 55 bales cottonfly Nagsey Damji : 20 bales wool, M Lalia ; 200 cwts soovaseed, Bawer and Krause ; 131 cwts gram flour and 150 cwts wheatflour G Ramji.

Magecian s—400 bales cotton, M Nathubhai and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—22 cwts fishmaws, J Mahomed ; 1 bale hides M J Jumabhoy ; 39 cwts gum, S Arjoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts teelseed ; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 37 cwts linseed ; 37 cwts teelseed G Ramji.

Locksley Hall—s 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—10 bales twist, Gagil Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—200 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bernham s—1,125 cwts cottonseed and 600 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji, 1,755 cwts cottonseed Aurangabad Mills Co ; 814 cwts cottonseed Parikh Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etonian s—24.001 cwts linseed Sanday and Co ; 6,000 cwts linseed B S Lloyd and Co.

Bagdale s—220 bales cotton, P Visram ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Duke of York s—440 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Clan Macnab s—4000 cwts groundnuts and 2000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand; 4025 cwts myrabollams K Keshavji ; 3075 cwts castorseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus; 2000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji.

Angus s—400 cwts buffalo hides, J Rahimtulla; 4000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Elysia s—400 cwts buffalo hides, J Rahimtulla; 220 bales cotton the Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cilicia s—62 cwts olibanum, A H Mowji; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek, 64 cwts gum, S Arjoon; 110 bales cotton, M Bhimji; 60 bales hemp, E Oomercy.

Nairn s—4,502 cwts teelseed 6000 cwts linseed and 740 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 117 cwts myrabollams, Parikh Bros ; 980 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Nairn s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2010 cwts groundnuts, Parikh Bros.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Salazie s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Benwood s—247 bales cottonfly 3973 cwts linseed and 3013 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 4000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros; 3600 cwts teelseed E D Sassoon and C ; 420 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, M Bhimji ; 350 bales cotton M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—28 bales twist M M Esmbhai.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—2587 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

¶ The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6 and 13.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.
June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 18th May, 1911.

NEW ZEALAND ON RETIREMENT.

THOSE who seek for elbow-room after retirement from India and decline to return to over-crowded and over-taxed England, do not seem to have devoted much attention to New Zealand. Yet it is not nearly so fully populated as it wishes to be, and it is well-known that in few parts of the world are climatic conditions so favourable to human life and its industries. New Zealand is firstly a pastoral and secondly an agricultural country. Sown grasses are grown everywhere, the extent of land laid down being more than thirteen and a half million acres. The soil is admirably adapted for receiving those grasses and after the bush has been burnt off is mostly sown over without previous ploughing. In the South Island a large area is covered with native grasses all used for grazing purposes. The large extent of good grazing-land has made the dominion a great wool, meat and dairy-produce country; while its agricultural capabilities are very considerable. The abundance of water and the quantity of valuable timber are other natural advantages. It is besides a mining country. Large deposits of coal are found in the South Island. Gold, alluvial and in quartz, lies in both islands and the yield up to the present has equalled seventy-five and a half millions sterling. The native Maori is one of the finest races in the world, and European families under those skies have generally developed into finer and stronger men and women than their parents. Imported seed and stock have in most cases thriven marvellously in the fields, where throughout winter and summer they usually find all the nourishment they need and require no other protection than the bush, which wherever allowed, grows luxuriously. From youth to age men can in such a climate keep in vigorous health and enjoy life to the fullest extent. This then is surely the place for the retired Anglo-Indian who can find attendance without excessive labour and without the expenditure of much time or money. Moreover, he can take to sheep-farming without previous experience. Nearly all the public works are in the hands of the Government and in early days they merely kept pace with the spread of settlement. In 1870, however, a great impetus was given to the progress of the whole country by the inauguration of a "Public Works and Immigration Policy" which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement. Railways, roads and water-races were constructed and immigration was conducted on a large scale. As a consequence the population grew from 267,000 to 982,926 in forty years.

Government assistance to immigrants was discontinued in 1891, but resumed in 1904, certain reductions in fares being arranged by the High Commissioner with the shipping companies for men with moderate means intending to settle in the dominion. This arrangement enables farmers and others possessing a small capital to obtain passages from the United Kingdom for £10. Prior to 1890 immigrants had to be nominated and since 1906, a modified system of nomination has been resorted to. It had been made evident that help was needed to enable families to reunite in New Zealand. In many cases, therefore where the full amount of passage-money could not be deposited owing to lack of means, sums have been advanced by the Government undertaking to repay balances at stated intervals. An Immigration Registration Act prohibits the landing of insane or diseased persons, certain convicted criminals and any person other than of British-birth who fails to write out and sign in any European language, a prescribed form of application. The law of the Commonwealth of Australia applies to Asiatics; with a view to the restriction of Asiatic immigration the landing of any person is prohibited who, when asked to write out from dictation and sign a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language. An Act, having a similar purpose, was passed by the Parliament of New Zealand in 1907, requiring that any Chinese proposing to land in the dominion shall be able to read a printed passage of not less than a hundred words of the English language. But a poll-tax of a hundred pounds per head is levied and this and the education test has practically stopped the immigration of Asiatics.

Underlying the whole of the New Zealand land system is the principle of "The land for the people." The State does not so much seek to raise revenue directly from the land as to encourage the occupation of the lands by the people. The area one man may hold is restricted. Under the original law there an individual with means at his command could appropriate large areas to the exclusion of his less wealthy fellow settler. Under existing conditions where the price at which land is offered is definitely fixed and where choice of selection is by ballot, every would-be settler has the same chance and may hold under the Crown an equal area of land, except that by the Land Act of 1908, preference is given to "landless" "married" and "previously unsuccessful applicants." The area a selector may hold is so fixed as to encourage the class of moderate farmers, for up to the statutory limit the amount he may select is left almost entirely to himself. The Act defines the amount of land, anyone may hold at 640 acres of first-class land, two thousand acres of second-class or five thousand of third-class land, these limits applying to lands which are thrown open for optional selection, but in some cases, where the quality of the land is very good and the selectors many, the limit may by regulation be made smaller. Pastoral country need not be bought, but may be taken on rental for varying terms not exceeding twenty-one years, but except in extraordinary circumstances runs must not be of a greater extent than will carry twenty thousand sheep or four thousand head of cattle. Terms are easy whether land be bought or leased and among the many other attractions New Zealand offers is that of free education and free railway passes to children living at a distance from school.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE spoke with apparent confidence, when he forecasted in his Budget speech a reduced naval expenditure for 1912 and a still further reduction in 1913. At the same time he must be—or should be—viewing with an anxious eye the fresh outbreak of energy on the part of the German Navy League. He says that this will be an exceptional year of expenditure, but at the same time should there be any fresh acceleration of the German building programme it will have to have its counterpart in Britain, even should this unhappily hamper his schemes for social reform. To this the Government is pledged. Mr. McKenna's anticipation that no further increase of the naval vote would be needed, was a conditional one and the condition was very clearly stated. The First Lord said that British naval expansion had reached its high-water mark this year, unless another acceleration of Germany's shipbuilding programme took place. The acceleration provided for by the German Navy Act of 1908 terminates in the current financial year, so that from 1912 to 1917 shipbuilding would be at the rate of one battleship and one large cruiser per annum. The German programme thus provides for the next six years two large warships per annum instead of four, as laid down in 1909, 1910, and 1911. Dissatisfied with this automatic reduction of the rate of expansion of the fleet, the German Navy League demands that five second-class cruisers shall, without delay, be replaced by large cruiser-battleships of the Invincible type, and desires the first instalment of these to be included in the Naval Estimates for 1912. It is not yet known what attitude the German Government is likely to adopt, but the influence which the Navy League exerts in official circles in Germany cannot be overlooked. Should Germany launch out in another extended programme the effect on Anglo-German relations could not be other than regrettable. The Kaiser is in London at the moment making pretty speeches and addressing pleasant messages to the British people. It he would give us some assurance that Germany intends to maintain the reduction of the ruinous rate at which she has been building, he will give to his words the appearance of that sincerity which we have no doubt they actually possess. He could hardly say anything which would be more popular, certainly in England, and doubtless in Germany also, outside certain official circles.

NEW BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

THE vacancy created several months ago by the untimely death of Dr. William Collins in the See of Gibraltar has been now filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Joseph Corbett Knight who, like his predecessor, was lecturer in the youngest of Cambridge Colleges founded in 1882 to commemorate the life and work of the saintly Bishop Selwyn. The new Bishop is several years older than his predecessor, who was only thirty-seven when he was made Bishop in 1904, and whose short career was brilliant and full of promise, especially in ecclesiastical history, on which he was a great authority. His books on the beginnings of English Christianity and on the English Reformation show that he would have done excellent work had he continued as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College, London, and not gone out as Bishop of Gibraltar. Dr. Knight has also had a distinguished theological career, and the lectures which he some time ago delivered on the Hulsean foundation were specially noteworthy. At Selwyn College he was naturally interested in training up for missionary work, and he will find his new labours congenial. The See of Gibraltar was first constituted in 1842 and has had five Bishops, Dr. Knight being the sixth. In Gibraltar itself the Anglican population is very small, but the jurisdiction of the Bishop, extends over the whole sea-board and islands of the Mediterranean, including Malta, and also over the Archipelago and the Black Sea. He has thus as much larger number of clergy under him than most Colonial and Indian Bishops—larger by twenty for instance than our Bishop of Bombay. The Bishops of Gibraltar were formerly appointed under Letters Patent of the Crown, but a serious flaw being found in such letters in the case of the Bishopric of Natal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Crown revoked the Patent constituting Gibraltar a Bishop's See, and the Bishops since 1874, have been consecrated under a license from the Crown giving the Archbishop of Canterbury power to appoint. He is, therefore, a titular Bishop only and his authority in the Colony is not coercive but merely consensual. The greater part of the population of Gibraltar is Roman Catholic and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Antinoe, who is Vicar Apostolic of that famous rock. The Anglican Bishop's seat is in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity which was formerly under the Government of the Colony, but for the last forty years the authorities only give a grant of five hundred pounds a year for its upkeep.

THE BRITISH POLO TEAM.

THE British Polo team in America has scored another substantial win in practice. The gloomy predictions of many of their critics who, when they left England, prophesied that they stood not a ghost of a chance, that they and their ponies would not have enough time for practice, that they were an ill-selected team, has already been dissipated, but it is still not clear which team has the better chance of winning the Polo Cup. British fortunes are in the ascendant one day and Americans despair ; the next, Americans show more brilliant form than ever, and British hopes decrease. Perhaps this game of see-saw is to go on till the actual matches, when as some Americans predict, there is going to be a struggle which will live in the history of polo. At least, the British team, which is well representative of Anglo-Indian polo, have done enough already to show that in their hands the credit of British polo will be upheld and that even if they fail to bring back the cup they will show that there is no monopoly of first-class players on the further side of the Atlantic. Captain Hardress Lloyd, the captain, is probably as good a judge as any of his team's ability. He has been interviewed by the *New York Herald* and he considers the British side is distinctly better than the team which lost to the Americans last year. He is certain that it will be a close contest all through the series of matches, but he is not confident of British success. Captain Lloyd very fully recognises the excellence of the side which his men have to meet. He entirely discards that consoling theory that the Americans won last year because they were mounted on English ponies. He says frankly that they won because of their splendid play, and according to the English handicap standard they would rank as ten point men. There are no ten point English players, although three men in the challenging team are nine point. That is certainly an ominous way of looking at it, but on the other hand, we must remember that since that interview was given the Britishers have improved a great deal. They have improved so much after a little knowledge of each other's methods, that according to American reports, they completely astonished American judges. We will hope that they have astonished Captain Lloyd also and that the series of matches which begins on May 31st will raise British polo to supremacy once more.

THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday for a representative of the Chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor General of India, in place of Mr. R. G. Monteath, who has resigned his seat resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of the firm of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co., Ltd.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 18th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p. m. yesterday.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Meston, who has been laid up with an acute attack of neuritis, is now convalescent and will be allowed to leave his room by the end of this week.

THE Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces is giving at Government House, Naini Tal, a ball in honour of His Majesty's Birthday on June 1st, and an official dinner in honour of the Coronation on June 22nd.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON has shaken off the attack of malarial fever which he contracted in Assam, and has resumed his official duties. He will not, however, be able to give any dinner parties at Petfhoff until about the middle of next month.

IT is stated that the European chauffeur in the employment of the Amir of Kabul recently did a journey by motor-car from Jellalabad to Peshawar in under three hours. The distance is seventy miles and there are difficult gradients through the Khyber Pass.

JAPANESE doctors have succeeded in cultivating plague bacilli on agar plates upon which Chinese pneumonic plague patients have coughed, even when held at a distance of nearly four feet from the mouth.

So sensitive are Turkish officials in Crete, that the colouring of the maps used in the schools of Argyro Castro has been made the subject of a report to the Governor of the district. It was found that Crete was coloured differently from the rest of Turkey, and the Governor has written to the Metropolitan, pointing out that this is an infringement of the rights of Turkey.

THE cheerful carelessness of the American temperament came out not only in the neglect of fire precautions at the Albany Capitol, but in the work of salvage after. The authorities did not even take the pains to fence in that part of the street into which the remains of the burnt library were dumped. Anybody, who wanted a souvenir, was at library to overhaul the debris wherever it had fallen. After a while such papers as had not been blown away were heaped into carts and carried off to the public dumping ground, where a crowd of men and boys was allowed to poke over the pile. Of the several thousand valuable coins that belonged to the State collection, large numbers are now missing. Some days after the fire the librarian received from New York, a pre-revolutionary manuscript of importance. A resident of Albany had picked it up and sent it as a souvenir to the New Yorker, who recognised its value and returned it to its proper custodian.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Elections and Social-Democracy.

BERLIN, APRIL 28.

GERMAN ideology is placed before a new problem by the approach of the General Elections. It seems to be all the more at ease in its aerial flight, as the date of the polling is yet pretty uncertain. The month of February is the latest term possible; but, if the Diet now in session should prove less productive of useful work than is expected by the Government, the dissolution may just as well take place in the early autumn of this year. It will be a hard and intricate struggle. Not only, because there are so many parties in German political life, but also because the combinations during the electioneering campaign are likely to be different in the South from those in the North, and because the agrarian East and the industrial West have various conceptions of fiscal policy. On the whole, however, so much may be taken for granted that common-sense ought to combine the Roman Catholic Centre with the Protestant Conservatives on one side and the Liberals of all shades with the Social-Democrats on the other.

The most important disturbing factor of this grouping will be Social Democracy. What part its followers may play at the polls is clear from the fact that they mustered 3 1-4 millions in 1907, and are sure to reach a higher figure next time. As the growth of the population favours the labouring classes more than the wealthy minority, this gain is a foregone conclusion. But it would be wrong to suppose that the number of the voters is a true indicator of the comparative strength of the various parties. The German Social-Democrats make it a point to nominate candidates for all parliamentary districts, even where there is not the slightest chance of gaining a seat, while all the other parties do not waste their strength on hopeless contests. It is characteristic that the leader of the Social Democrats, Herr Bebel has again pronounced this principle and that he went so far as to say that he prefers four million votes with only fifty seats to three millions with a hundred seats. It is clear that thereby the possible allies of the Social-Democrats are greatly handicapped. In a large number of voting districts the victory of the candidate of the Conservatives and Centrists is greatly facilitated by the unanimous support of both parties, while the Liberal opponent may not count on the Social-Democrats who by themselves have no idea of getting a majority. In many districts the victory of the Liberals is almost certain, if the Social Democrats merely abstain from voting for a hopeless candidate of their own.

Under these circumstances the practical mischief involved in Herr Bebel's tactics is obvious. We are therefore not surprised that, not only the Liberals object to such an ideology of a party that claims their support, but that also in the camp of the Social-Democrats it is argued that by increasing the number of useless votes the party would only strengthen its adversaries and that the time has come for practical work instead of mere parading of big battalions marching behind the old leader of Social-Democracy. It is of the highest importance for the forthcoming elections in what sense this difference of opinion will be settled in the council of the party. At the same time we may watch here a struggle of the young generation against the greybeard Bebel who is the most convinced representative of the old idea of a fight of the masses against the classes, of revolution as the only means of bettering the condition of the labourers and of Marxism as the true theory of economic development. He detests all social legislation for the masses as long as it comes from the classes, so thereby the expected final catastrophe is merely procrastinated. The younger generation has been converted by the "Revisionists" and does not believe any more in the Millennium after the "Catastrophe." These men are convinced that the progress of the moral and political world goes by evolution, not by revolution. They, therefore, wish to work for the interest of the workmen by any legislative act calculated as an improvement. It is now almost twenty years that this revised programme has first been proposed. Up to the present the old party leaders have prevented its acceptance. But the victory in favour of the young generation is only a question of time, and the forthcoming elections are a splendid opportunity for proving the absurdity of Herr Bebel's ideology.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BILL AND GERMAN INDUSTRY.

After the Easter holidays, the Imperial Diet will pass the second reading of that comprehensive code of social legislation called the Imperial Insurance Bill. For more than a year a special Committee, composed of all parties, had gone into all details with the result that the adoption of the slightly amended draft was recommended. Perhaps the most important modification due to the Committee is of an economic nature. The original draft proposed the division of the whole Empire into about thousand districts for the supervision of the workmen's insurance claims. It has now been decided to abandon this plan of an expensive organisation and to entrust the local government offices with the necessary work. Nevertheless the regular contributions of the employers will have to be raised by twenty or twenty-five per cents. This is principally due to the extension of the existing insurance against illness, accidents, invalidity and old age over a new field, viz., the allowances of widows and orphans of deceased labourers.

In a few years time the yearly payments on the basis of this Bill will amount to £50 millions. About one-third will be paid by the Imperial Treasury, as the Empire provides the cost of administration and adds fifty marks a year to the allowance of every invalidated labourer or labourer's widow and twenty-five marks for every orphan of a labourer. All the remainder (about 33 million pounds) is to be defrayed from the contributions or the employers and employes or else by the interest of the accumulated capital of various insurance organisations. It cannot be denied that by such a comprehensive social legislation the working expenses of German industry are considerably enhanced. It has even been argued that these high contributions that are to be borne alike in bad as in good years may endanger the position of some German industrial concerns in the field of competition, say with English firms. But the majority in the Diet and public opinion in Germany has been so much enthusiasmized for the bettering of the condition of all workmen, that the managers of the large mining and smelting companies declared already during the first discussions of the new codification, that an increase of their burden by 2 1-2 million pounds will be readily borne by them. Most of the leading firm, in Germany are in the habit of setting aside a special amount of their gross earnings for the charity and general welfare funds in favour of their employes quite irrespective of the legal sacrifices involved in the organisations for workmen's insurance.

Quite recently statistical comparisons have been made in England and Germany, in order to ascertain the costs of social legislation in both countries. On the part of English manufacturers much stress has been laid on the heavy poor rates they have to contend with. Indeed, the English nation pays not less than eight shillings per head of the population for the sustenance of its paupers, while in Germany three marks are sufficient. It is, however, to be kept in mind that this rate is borne by incomes of all kinds, and not exclusively by the industrial concerns. How much falls on landed property, on trade liberal professions, is hard to say. At any rate the poor rates are in both countries no specific charges of industrial production. The difference between the English and the German rate cannot, therefore, be so very important. We get quite another aspect if we compare the expenses of social legislation. In England, the average contribution per head of the insured workmen and employes amounts to seven shillings, in Germany at present to 27 marks, or, if we deduct the contributions from the Imperial Treasury, to 20 marks. By the passing of the Bill the expenses falling on industrial production will be raised to 24 or 25 marks per head of the insured. That is certainly a difference worth considering. Moreover, in Germany, all domestic servants and field labourers are included ; as they receive comparatively low wages the average burden for every industrial labourer is much higher than stated above. Again, we must point to the difference, that in England the insurance is voluntarily and may be interrupted in a prolongued period of industrial depression. In Germany the compulsory system does not allow such a temporary relief in bad years.

It is out of question that all parties in the Diet, except the Social-Democrats, will approve of this amended Insurance Bill. There seems to be general satisfaction that after thirty years the grand work of social legislation has been codified and brought to completion. Very favourable for the passing of the Bill is also the present prosperity of the German industry. A period of flourishing trade is anticipated, as both in England and in Germany the figures for exports and imports are higher in 1911, than ever before. As all kinds of industrial scrip showed higher quotations at the German Stock Exchanges, since the Bill was first introduced a year ago, nobody is entitled to say that the extension of social legislation over the widows and orphans of industrial workmen will handicap German industry in its competition on neutral markets or absorb too much of its profits.

THE BERLIN FINE ART EXHIBITION OF SECESSIONISTS.

The very latest development of Modernism seems to be passing round the world. It hails from Paris, but may be studied at this Berlin Exhibition, where a whole large room is reserved for these youngest of the young-Parisians. Even a new name they have invented for their style. They call it "Expressionism" in almost defying opposition to the "Impressionism" that had all the go in former exhibitions. If we ask what is the difference of the new school from the old one, we are treated to some niceties of aesthetic terminology. The now old "Impressionists," we are told, wanted to reproduce aspects of nature seen through their temper ("a travers d'un temperament" is the phrase invented by Zola). These new "Expressionists" however start from their own mood, their internal feelings and visions and reproduce them in objects of nature chosen accordingly. Let us explain that by examples. M. de Vlaminck has found the peace of his soul and he gives expression to his consciousness of rest and peace by painting a river scenery all over in bluish-green tints, against which a white sail stands up in sharp contrast. Or M. Derrain puts the glaring white of houses against the dark green of the foliage on the hill of Cagnes. Blue and green are also the predominating tints of the landscapes painted in this style by M. Picasso and M. Manguin. That may be sufficient to indicate the dreary monotony of "Expressionism", that goes from within to without. Another feature of the new style is the almost ridiculous treatment of the human face, especially of women. One sees skin and flesh without the support of bones or sinews. The shortcomings of human figures on the decorations of old China are overdone on canvass by these painters. Ridiculous productions are by no means the exception. We stood before a picture of Othon Friesz, that appeared a mass of giant salad leaves to our not yet initiated eye. But we were told that these green spots were meant for trees and those holes in the salad leaves were human figures enjoying the landscape. The painter must, of course, know what his picture represents ; so we believe him. Japanese colour prints seem to have inspired some of these Expressionists, who wish us to study their originality and ask no questions of truth to nature, anatomy, perspective and other old-fashioned requisites of the art of painting.

A few Berlin painters seem to rival this new Parisian style. On the whole, however, the German Secessionists are to be taken serious. Especially the Munich Secessionists have proved their sense of beauty and of independence alike. As the memory of Fritz von Uhde was to be celebrated, we find specimens of his older paintings together with some never exhibited before. The Baron Habermann is represented by one of his most elegant and refined, if somewhat superficial, female portraits. A great surprise was for us the high art of Thomas Theodor Heine, the satirical painter of Munich paper "Simplicissimus." A romantic corner in a forest is painted by him with great delicacy and poetical loftiness. Then we get rural scenes, and a child's portrait of the highest charm.

The strength of the Berlin Secessionists is again portrait painting. Professor Libermann exhibits his own portrait, full of life and well rounded, though rather dry in its colouristic treatment. Konrad von Kardorff's portrait of a lady singer and Ernst Oppler's portrait of his wife would be good specimens of fine art in any gallery. The centenary jubilee of the University gave the opportunity for Corinth to show what he can do in characterising a human head. The fashion for old Dutch models is too much conspicuous in his "lady in the kitchen," where game, fruits, etc., are treated with much attention to detail. His old predilection for fat women exposing themselves to view is still noticeable in his picture "Nana." Another artist who paid his tribute to the prevailing Dutch fashion is Count Kalckreuth. He gives a group of the Council of the Society of Artists at Weimar in the old Dutch dress and seated in a Dutch Hall. Among the landscapes there is also a long list of creditable paintings. Truly impressionistic is the small picture "Fields in the Spring" by Hans v. Volkmann; one sees the pressing on of the awakening life of mother Earth in those brown and green patches. A "by-path in the forest" by Theodor Hagen leads our imagination into the fairyland behind the dark old trees. Ulrich Hubner excels in the representation of sea-side towns like Hamburg and Lubeck. Of Max Slevoight we have a large collection ; but of his first class works we noticed only the portrait of a merchant.

Of Plastic Art the Exhibition of the Secession shows comparatively few, but among them some excellent pieces. Such portrait bust as those of Madame Neily Herz by Fritz Klimsch or of Professor Gierke by the same artist are never to be forgotten. Alexander Oppler exhibits the powerful figure of Eva, full of sorrows and in lively movement, stooping on one knee and bending her head forward. It seems, however, that the modern sculptor finds his favourite and most paying field in portrait busts and in small casts of animals. The latter seem to find ready buyers and are certainly worth having.

L. ASCH.

MON VALLEY CANALS.

Formal Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

On the occasion of the formal opening of the Mon canals at Nezali the other day by Colonel MacNabb, Commissioner, Mr. I. D. Stuart, Executive Engineer, gave a long history of the project which affords interesting reading.

The surveys for the construction of the canals in the Mon valley commenced in 1892-93, under Mr. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, and were completed in 1895, by Mr. Monies, the cost of works being estimated twenty-six lakhs. The designs were inspected by Colonel Ottley, R. E., Inspector General of Irrigation, who directed a revision of the project in March, 1896, when the new project was prepared under the supervision of Sir John Benton, the then Superintending Engineer of Irrigation. This scheme was designed to bring sixty-one thousand acres of land under irrigation and an estimated cost of forty-four lakhs was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in November 1902. This provided, for the construction of a weir across the Mon river. The north canal, twenty-four and a half miles long, is designed to irrigate thirty-four thousand acres and the south canal, twenty-nine miles long, to irrigate twenty-seven thousand acres.

There were several causes which made the work one of unusual difficulty, the trouble being due to untimely floods which are not uncommon. The worst of these was the unprecedented flood of April, 1910, which breached the bund round the Wocking area, causing the work to disappear. A difficulty arose also in obtaining local labour and labourers from all parts of India had to

THE HOME BUDGET.

A YEAR OF EXCEPTIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Less Money to be Spent on the Navy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Chancellor estimated the total expenditure at £181,284,000, and the revenue at £181,716,000, leaving a surplus of £432,000.

While some twelve millions sterling had been devoted to the reduction of debt, the Budget of 1909-10 had produced an enormous revenue, which was still growing. Far from injuring the country, this Budget had given renewed hope and confidence. The trade barometer was set fair.

The proposed alteration in the cocoa and chocolate duties, removing their protective character, said Mr. Lloyd George, would involve a loss of £45,000. With other small alterations, the working surplus would be £337,000. He estimated the revenue from tea at £6,300,000, an increase of £371,000.

It was a year of exceptional expenditure.

The Chancellor further anticipated a substantial reduction on naval expenditure in 1912 and a still farther reduction in 1913.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain opposed the payment of members absolutely and said that Parliament's unpaid service to the people had been the making of the country. If members were paid, he added, why not county and district councillors and every other local body. Mr. Chamberlain heartily approved of the Chancellor's cocoa proposals.

LONDON, MAY 17.

A resolution in favour of the continuance of the tea duty has been adopted by the House of Commons.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S BILL.

Possibility of Agreement.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Lords the debate on Lord Lansdowne's Bill was continued.

Lord Loreburn said that under Lord Lansdowne's scheme the Liberals were still at the mercy of the present majority. Not till the Veto Bill had become law would the Government be in a position to consider reform proposals. He heartily hoped that it would then be possible to come to an agreement satisfactory to all sides, and all the more enduring because it was founded on their consent.

Lord Ampthill supported the Bill, but favoured an amendment giving a possibility of a Liberal majority.

The Lords and the Veto Bill.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The House of Lords has passed the formal first reading of the Veto Bill.

ENGLISHMAN ROBBED IN PERSIA.

Minister's Protest.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Kingston, an Englishman, representing the well-known firm of chemists, Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome, has been robbed of everything he had, while travelling between Kashan and Ispahan. He subsequently arrived safely at Ispahan.

Sir George Barclay, the British Minister to Persia, has addressed a note to the Persian Government on the subject.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Issue of Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.

Mr. Macveagh, Secretary of the Treasury, has invited subscriptions for fifty million dollars worth of Government bonds, bearing interest at three per cent. to reimburse the treasury for its expenditure on the Panama Canal.

AMERICAN TRUST LAW.

Investigation of Steel Trust.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Steel Trust by a committee of Congress.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND GREEK.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Oxford University Congregation by a majority of 156 to 79 has passed a resolution in favour of a new statute, allowing another subject instead of Greek in Responsions, for candidates announcing their intention to take honours in mathematics and science.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

CEDARHURST, LONG ISLAND, MAY 17.

The English team, with Captain Cheape, No. 1, Mr. Edwards, No. 2, Captain Lloyd, No. 3, and Captain Barrett at back, yesterday defeated a Freebooters' team, composed of Mr. J. Phipps, No. 1, Messrs. Cowdin and Lamontagne, No. 2, Captain Wilson (one of the challengers) No. 3, and Mr. H. Phipps at back, by 10 goals to 4.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Knighthood for the Sculptor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

After the ceremony Mr. Brock, the sculptor, was presented to the King and the German Emperor, who both shook hands with him.

Then the King borrowing a sword, knighted him, amid enthusiastic cheering.

LONDON, MAY 17.

King George, in a special order, thanks all the sailors and troops, who took part in the ceremony of the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial for their steadiness under arms and their fine appearance.

[Sir Thomas Brock is a native of Worcester. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1883, and a member in 1891. He has had conferred upon him the D.C.L. of Oxford, and is a "Membre d' Honneur" of the "Societe des artistes Francais." He has been the designer of a number of important public memorials, as well as of the later coinage of Queen Victoria.]

THE KAISER'S WELCOME.

German Press Comment.

BERLIN, MAY 17.

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says the cordial reception of the Imperial personages in London, meets with the sincerest satisfaction in Germany.

The *Vossische Zeitung* writes: "The German people feels the attentions shown to the Emperor, Empress and their daughter as a friendly act performed towards itself. May King George be granted a long reign and fruitful blessings, like his grandmother's, and may the friendship of England and Germany regain under his sceptre that intimacy, which will afford a certain guarantee of European peace."

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The German Crown Prince has been gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th Hussars.

PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

Expedition against Bahram Khan.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. Wedgwood's question in reference to the situation in Persian Baluchistan, gave details of the operations of the expedition sent by the new Governor-General of Kerman against the rebellious chief, Bahram Khan, and said it might be anticipated from this that the supremacy of Persia would be re-established in Persian Baluchistan.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Honorary Degrees.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Cambridge University proposes to confer degrees on the Earl of Crewe, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Grey, the Earl of Minto, Baron Nathan de Rothschild, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, Sir E. P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland and Mr. Fisher, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Cambridge University is about to confer honorary degrees on the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Aga Khan.

FEZ RELIEF COLUMN.

Colonel Brulard Attacked.

LONDON, MAY 16.

General Moinier himself has taken command of the relief column, which is now 7,000 strong, and is rapidly pushing on to Fez.

LONDON, MAY 17.

A despatch from Tangier confirms the pessimistic reports regarding the situation at Fez, and adds that Colonel Mangin has declared that unless Colonel Brulard's column arrived by the 15th instant, it would be too late.

Another despatch states that Colonel Brulard, on the 14th instant, was heavily engaged from three until ten in the forenoon.

Five additional transports have been chartered at Marseilles to convey troops.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Effect of Judgment on Business.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The judgment in the Standard Oil case is favourably regarded, as clearing the air, but it is not likely to have much direct effect, business proceeding through separate subsidiaries.

GERMAN AIRSHIP WRECKED.

DUSSELDORF, MAY 16.

The airship "Deutschland," while being taken out of its shed, was caught by a gust of wind, and blown against the shed and then against the roof. The back of the airship was broken and the vessel wrecked.

Eight passengers were rescued by the Fire Brigade.

ACCIDENT TO PROF. HAECKEL.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Professor Haeckel, while reaching down a book in his library at Jena, fell and broke his hip bone.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

Effect on Indian Interests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

A letter from Sir Charles Elliott to the *Times* disputes strongly the assertion that the interests of India are being sacrificed by the Opium Agreement. He points out that when the export to China ceases, there will still remain a considerable export, amounting in 1907 to 16,000 chests, to other countries. Moreover, about 10,000 are taken as excise opium, for use in India. Also, the Government has nearly six million sterling in its pocket from opium windfalls, to meet possible lean years. Finally, the cessation of Government supervision in Bengal, will entail the elimination of expenditure of about a million and a half.

CHINA'S NEW CABINET.

Criticism of the Premier.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The *Times*, to-day, publishes a long letter from its Peking correspondent, discussing the career and character of Prince Ching, China's first Premier. The correspondent describes him as a decrepit old man, irresolute, wily, and corrupt, who systematically evaded his duties as President of the Wai-wu-pu and treating representatives of powerful States in a manner that would not be tolerated anywhere else. His record, the correspondent adds, has always been associated with disaster, and now, when people are clamouring for a Cabinet, they are given one which is the Grand Council, under another name, with Prince Ching as Premier.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The M. C. C. defeated Hampshire at Lord's to-day, by one wicket.

Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire at Sheffield, by an innings and 47 runs.

Lancashire defeated Northamptonshire at Northampton, by 246 runs.

KING'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Designs for Casket Submitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Corporation special committee appointed to consider designs for a casket to contain the address to be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor on his visit to Calcutta, met last evening, and recommended three out of a large number of designs tendered under "nome-de-plume" as desired by the Corporation. An estimate amounting to Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned and of the approved designs two give no estimates while the third place the cost at Rs. 24,000. The last design arranges for the casket to be of eighteen carat gold with a silver and gold plinth. Of the other two, one provides that the casket will be of eighteen carat gold, mounted with emeralds, diamonds, etc, and in the other design the casket is mounted on an elephant with ivory, gold and silver.

Incidents in the Pageant.

LATER.

A meeting of the advisory committee of the pageant sub-committee of the Calcutta royal reception was held yesterday afternoon, in the offices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Justice Mukerjee was in the chair. The first resolution adopted was to the effect that the Maharaja of Darbhanga be asked to preside over the advisory committee from the next meeting, in view of the objection that had been taken to the representation of scenes from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* in connection with their Imperial Majesties' visit to Calcutta. It was also resolved that suggestions for suitable pageants be invited from the members of the Committee for consideration, and it was laid down that the incidents in the pageants must be taken from Bengali life and not from mythology. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad offered to lend all parapheralia required for the proposed Aurangzeb Nawza procession.

SIMLA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A general meeting of the Simla A. D. C. was held last evening. There was not a very large gathering and the business was got through quickly. Voting took place for a new committee and the following gentlemen were elected; Major-General Beresford Lovett, Lieut.-Col O'Kinealy, Colonel Marlow and Mr Mant. A vote of thanks was proposed to Sir Lionel Jacob, the retiring president, by Mr. Pitman, seconded by General Beresford Lovett. General Beresford Lovett was elected president for the current year.

The next play of the Simla A. D. C. after "All of a Sudden Peggy" will be "Molluse," that charming comedy played in London by Wyndham and Mary Moore with great success.

DRIVING ACCIDENT IN BURDWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A serious accident has occurred to Mr. Scroope, District Magistrate of Burdwan. On Tuesday morning, while he was returning from his usual drive, his horse shield and bolted. The Magistrate was badly hurt, a piece of iron being embedded in his left hand which had to be operated on. Three persons were seriously injured in the accident, necessitating their detention in the hospital.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EXCISE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. Todd Hunter, Inspector-General of Salt and Excise, who has arrived here from India leaves to-morrow on an extensive tour inspection throughout the province. He returns to Rangoon at the end of July. He will be accompanied by Captain Stone, the Superintendent of Excise, Rail and River.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Deputation Received by the Governor

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 17.

A deputation of the Madras Provincial Conference waited on H. E. the Governor, at noon to-day, at Government House, with a memorandum of representations based on the resolutions adopted at the last session. All the members of the deputation, except Nawab Sayed Mahomed Saheb Bahadur, were present with Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Chariar, the President, at their head. The deputation was received at the dining hall, the President being introduced to His Excellency by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, the Private Secretary.

The President then read the memorandum of representations to which the Governor made the following reply:—

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in welcoming you here this morning and acknowledging to you the gratification with which it is for me to receive this deputation. I have to thank you one and all for having come this great distance from the Presidency town in order that you may lay before me the resolutions of the Provincial Conference which was recently held at Madras. I am especially gratified by this act of courtesy on your part when I reflected on the names of those who participated in the proceedings to which I have just alluded and when I reflect also on the names of those who comprise this deputation this morning. It comprises not only men who have been chosen as the non-official members of the Viceroy's Imperial Legislative Council as well as some who have been chosen as the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council, but includes the names of several who have taken an important part in the movements of great and public concern, both political and social, of this Presidency. Therefore, the constitution of this deputation, adds strength gto the opinions expressed and weightiness to the arguments which are used. I may mention in passing that I had read with very great interest the proceedings of your Conference in Madras and I hope you will not mind my remarking on the earnestness, the moderation and the practical common-sense with which each subject, as it seemed to me, was handled which came up for review at your hands. Now, gentlemen, the record of the various resolutions which you have placed in my hands is a long one and contains a considerable variety of subjects. It is necessarily of great length and it is, I am sure, obvious to you that it would be impossible for me this morning to deal even in the most cursory manner possible with every subject. Moreover these resolutions invite arguments and discussion which would be difficult to compress into any reasonable limit. At the same time every one of these subjects either has been or is at present a matter of debate, concern and anxiety to my Government. As I said just now, many of you are members of our Legislative Council and it is within your competency to bring in one way or the other to the notice and consideration of the Government each one of the subjects contained in these resolutions. I can only say that the fact that the influence you exercise there, is backed by the Provincial Conference, that the opinions to which you gave expression are endorsed by so well informed and so intelligent a body, and the sentiments by which you are animated are shared by those in whose behalf you approach me to-day, this fact I say must have great weight with and impression upon the Government. It would of course be an affectation on my part if I were to pretend there is any likelihood of all the proposals, embodied in these resolutions being at once accepted by the Government. In some cases the ends which you seek to achieve, gentlemen, are those precisely which we would attain, but perhaps the difficulties which have made themselves manifest to us as being somewhat formidable, are not yet fully recognised and the road perhaps is not quite so open or clear as at first sight it would appear to be. In other cases the consummation of the desires by which you are prompted would have to be preceded by our conversion from views which we hold already and in some cases hold strongly, but of this at least, I can give you a very definite assurance and that is the representations which you make to me to-day will not be ignored. I can promise you, gentlemen, that they will receive the fullest consideration of my Government and myself and if ultimately it may be deemed necessary to reject any of them I will ask you to believe that such rejection will only be because we consider it advisable in the interests of the Government, and for the welfare of the community at large. With this assurance, gentlemen, I can only once again thank you for your courtesy in coming here to-day and assure you that I will take into my most careful consideration the matters which you have been good enough to bring to my notice."

The members of the deputation were then introduced, His Excellency shaking hands with each one. The deputation then dispersed thoroughly pleased with the reception accorded them.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

In 1909 the Naib Tahsildar of Tochi and a sub-overseer were kidnapped and carried off for ransom. The notorious Hathi Khel outlaw and three of his gang, some of whom were implicated in the affair, have just been captured and sent in to Bannu, where they will now be tried.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS RIFLE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

In the competition held recently for the annual course medals open to marksmen of the Simla Volunteers the gold medal was won by the veteran shot, Volunteer C. J. Arbery, while the silver and bronze medals were secured by Volunteer A. E. Ellis and Sergeant P. P. Hypher respectively.

POISONER HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

A notorious poisoner named Ramdas Kurmi has just been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, to sentences aggregating twenty years' rigorous imprisonment. The drug used was dhatura which the accused administered to three Banias and to two Brahmins after which he robbed them.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

Programmes of Research Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice was held here on Monday, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan presided. All the members, excepting Colonels Burrard and Evans and Dr. Travers, were present. The Board discussed the programmes of research work of the scientific department of the Imperial Government as well as the programme of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the year 1911-12. It was settled that the Director of the Imperial Institute, London, and the Reporter on Economic Products should continue researches on turpentine, fragrants, gums, dyes, oils, oilcakes, pulses, carraway, turmerics, gentians, aconites, botany of Indian pulses, and review of the Indian races of jhar. Professor Dunston promises the completion of his investigations on Indian opium and the study of the chemistry of charas by Mr. J. R. Marshall of Dundee is in hand. The Meteorological Department proposes to make a systematic study of some typical changes of weather, which indications are at present but little known. It is claimed that some recent work done upon cold weather depressions in Northern India has brought to light important facts. The study of the upper air by means of sounding balloons will continue to be carried out at Jhang. In the region of astronomy, research into the variations in the solar constant and pyrheliometry and spectrum photographs will be continued. The three Omori seismographs will be kept in commission, two at Simla and one in Bombay and the smaller one here which is being replaced by a new machine will be sent to the Rangoon Engineering College. A vertical component seismograph of Wiechert type has been obtained and is being erected at Simla. Its records combined with those of the two present horizontal component machines will afford fairly complete information of the ground movement. Two Weichert seismographs of vertical and double horizontal component types are at present under test and adjustment at Simla and are to be installed at the Kolar Gold Fields by one of the local companies. Gravimetric survey will include pendulum operations in Burma and magnetic survey in selected areas. The solar photography at Dehra Dun will be continued. Latitudes will be observed in Burma. The Botanical Survey will elaborate collections and work out results of the collections made last year in the south-west corner of Sikkim, Burma and Southern India. Field work will also possibly be undertaken by the Director or the Curator of Calcutta Herbarium. The Civil Veterinary Department will continue investigations under anthrax, surra, and rinderpest and further tests of serums and vaccines prepared during the past three years. The Forest Department will continue the study of sal from the botanical, economic, zoological, and chemical point of view. The study of teak will also be carried on. Investigations will be undertaken regarding woods suitable for packing cases, tea boxes, opium chests, paving blocks, railway rolling stock, carriage building, harbour construction, and other miscellaneous purposes such as pencils, pipes, hair brushes, fishing rods, veneers and cooperage, etc. Wood, bamboo and grass pulp for papermaking and match business will be kept in view. An enquiry into the subject of useful fibres is contemplated.

The programme of the zoological and anthropological section will endure investigations on fauna of stagnant water and the continuation of the work on fresh water fishes of India and the neighbouring countries. A comprehensive programme has been drawn up for the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the region of agricultural chemistry and an improved process for refining saltpetre has been devised and is now being tested. The experimental error in sampling sugar-cane will be tested. The chemistry of the date sugar industry is being enquired into by the supernumerary agricultural chemistry. The economic botanist will study wheat, tobacco, oil-seeds and fibre plants. The first experiments at Pusa will be continued. During the months of May to September the work connected with the development of fruit industry in Baluchistan will be commenced. The mycologist will continue his work on with the diseases of crops and the investigations of fungus diseases of sugar-cane as well as the study of some fruit diseases. The entomologist will continue his study of the insect pests and white ants. The subject of agriculture has been engaging attention. Two strains of specially selected bees has been imported successfully and it is hoped that one or both of these may prove suited to the plains of India where ordinary European honey will not thrive in hot weather. The experiments with babul, lac and eri silk-worm will be continued. The entomologist will also work on the blood-sucking insects, ticks and other similar parasites, injurious to man, either directly or indirectly, special attention being paid to insects capable of transmitting surra and to the life histories and occurrence of mosquitoes and sand flies and the means of checking them. The agricultural bacteriologist will continue systematic investigations of the distribution of physiological characters and functions of soil bacteria in India and other cognate questions. The Imperial agriculturist will continue permanent manurial and rotation experiments. The present scheme of pasture experiments will be abandoned and a modified scheme is under consideration. The cattle and poultry breeding experiments will be carried on. The Imperial cotton specialist will tour in the provinces and advise on the points regarding cotton and its cultivation when requested to do so by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. He will report upon cotton-growing in the Punjab and will further discuss with the proper authorities in the Central Provinces and Bombay the question of the distribution of seeds of improved varieties. He will also study the behaviour of Bourbon Buri and such other cottons in the now cotton-producing tracts. The condition of the cotton cultivation in Kathiawar and the adjacent parts would be investigated, and enquiry will be commenced on manurial requirements of cotton.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

New Elevated Tank in Use.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The water supply from the huge newly-constructed elevated tank was circulated in Calcutta, yesterday, with the consequence that tap-water is now available on the third and fourth floors of houses in which previously, by ordinary pumping it scarcely reached the second floor. To-day, owing to the mud in the new six-foot steel pipes, the water supply is very muddy and dirty, but it is expected that the water pressure will run the pipes clean.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Selection and Training of Probationers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A circular has been issued to all the Local Governments, indicating arrangements for the selection and training of probationers for the Forest Service. These resolutions are as follows:—

(1) That any university which possesses a forest school, approved by the Secretary of State, should be permitted to train Forest probationers for selection in and after 1912.

(2) That the Secretary of State should approve the forest schools existing at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh.

(3). That a course of training in Practical Forestry in Germany or elsewhere, a certain standard of knowledge in a vernacular and any other special qualifications required by the Secretary of State in Council should be imposed upon all probationers.

(4). That the studies of the probationers should be controlled on behalf of the Secretary of State by the Director of Indian Forest Studies (hereafter styled the Director).

(5). That the Director should be a selected officer of the Indian Forest Service; he should be paid such a salary as the Secretary of State may determine and should hold office for a term of five years.

(6.) That the duties of the Director should be: (a) to arrange for, and direct the, training in practical forestry of the probationers and to exercise supervision over them while so engaged; (b) to consult with all universities where there may be forest probationers as to the special studies to be undertaken by them and as to the examinations or tests of proficiency to be required of them: and (c) to give lectures if so required by the Secretary of State on Indian Forestry to the forest probationers at an approved forest school.

(7.) That, in order to enable the forest probationers who have been selected or who will in 1911 be selected to complete their training, the payments which are at present made for various purposes at Oxford by the Secretary of State should continue to be made to the end of the midsummer term 1913, and from that date should give lectures on Indian Forestry at Oxford to forest probationers and should discharge all other duties that are at present discharged by the Indian Professor of Forestry as that University, whose appointment should cease from the date of appointment of the Director. The post of the Assistant Professor now vacant by the death of Mr. Fisher should be abolished, If the officer in charge of the Oxford School up to midsummer, 1913, reports that he requires assistance, this may be provided by the temporary deputation of a Forest Officer at Home on leave or otherwise as may be convenient.

(8.) That, for the purpose of reporting on the qualifications of candidates for appointment as Forest probationers, the Secretary of State should constitute in each year a Board of Enquiry.

(9.) That for the year 1911, the Board should select the probationers, provided that should there be more candidates considered by them to be qualified in every respect, then vacances to be filled, the Secretary of State should reserve the right to require the candidates to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners on the result of which their final selection would depend.

(10.) That, while a preference should continue to be given to the candidates having an honours degree in some branch of natural science, for the present no injunction should be made on the Board in making selection among the candidates squalified to give preference to holders of a Forestry Diploma.

(11.) That whenever an examination is introduced it should immediately follow the nomination of candidates by the Board, and there should be a uniform examination for all candidates nominated.

(12.) What the Civil Service Commissioners should be consulted as to the scheme of an examination and should be asked to suggest a syllabs and system of making suitable for men holding various honours degrees in science, chemistry and German or French (as an alternative to German) being compulsory subjects.

(13.) That the age-limit should be between nineteen and twenty-two on the 1st January of the year in which the selection is made.

(14.) What the ordinary period of probationery course for all candidates should for the present be two years, including seven months abroad.

(15) That the provisions of the existing regulations as to the probationers' allowances should be retained. As regards the proposal to institute in India a course of training for the probationers, it is considered that there are practical difficulties which would make it impossible that the scheme for providing such a course should as yet be carried out said the Secretary of State concurs in the view expressed by the Government of India that the proposal must, in the present circumstances, be dropped. The Government of India recognise, however, that a period of training in India for about a year's duration is essential mainly in order to give the new arrivals an opportunity for learning the Vernacular, for gaining a general acquaintance with the conditions of working the local forests and for acquainting themselves with the system of Forest and Revenue laws and with the details of the Forest Office work and accounts.

The following general principles, the adoption of which the Government of India hope will effect considerable improvements in the existing arrangements has been adopted:—

(1) That during the first year of his service in India the young Forest officer should be considered still under training, and that during this period he should not usually be utilised for the ordinary purpose of Forest administration.

(2) That the training should be under a selected officer or officers.

(3) That it should include both active work in a division and a period of work at the head-quarters of the circle for the purposes mentioned above.

(4) That some arrangements should be made for the tour of officials under training in their own provinces or selected areas.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Suit for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

To-day Mr. Justice Harrington was engaged in hearing a suit brought on by Hon. C. W. N. Graham and Col. Emanuel C. Apostolides against the Calcutta Tramways Company. The plaintiffs on behalf of the Calcutta Polo Club brought this action against the defendant Company claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages as a result of the smashing up a motor mower belonging to the Club. The accident occurred on the 15th October 1902, at 7 or 8 a. m. The motor mower was crossing the lines near the Edinburgh Course when a car came from Kiderpore, the driver of the mower shouted out but the tram-car did not stop and the mower was smashed. The defence was that the negligence of the driver of the motor mower was responsible for the collision. The evidence was gone into and the case is proceeding.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

Alleged Attempt to Extort Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

Before the Town Magistrate, to-day, the case in which E. Fellows, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ramaswami and Parthsarthy, Head Constable, and Constable Vedachellam stand charged with the offence under section 330 of the I. P. C. in that they attempted to extort evidence from a witness in the Tondiar pet murder case, was called on to-day. Witnesses are bting examined and the case is proceeding.

Major Bell, Political Agent and Judge, Quetta, has reported a theft of jewellery consisting of rings, watches, and necklaces valued at Rs. 30,000. Major and Mrs. Bell, it appears, were journeying from Mastung to Quetta when a despatch box with the valuables was stolen off a cart. The police were promptly informed and the matter is being investigated.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. JEROME'S SUFFRAGE PLAY.

Some Art Exhibitions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

HAZLITT said that when a new book came out, he went and read an old one. Conversely, now that the Academy is on us with an avalanche of work on the old, time-honoured lines, some of us prefer something new. Mr. Nicholson is one of the few men who justify that mood of contrariety, for wherever he assembles in his strength there is good fighting going forward, all in the cause of sound work and independence. At the Goupil Gallery he takes two rooms up with nearly forty oils, all of them new, with one or two exceptions, and all stamped with his own characteristic note of mastery, whether in the way of still life, figures, or landscape. "The Downs, Rottingdean," is a type of the breadth and firmness with which he smoothes away obstacles and non-essentials and surrenders everything to a spirit of space and tone and calm. Sandwiched between the living work we get a dozen studies in that vein of still life he has made peculiarly his own. Here and there, where he tries a tilt with Fantin-Latour and others in the rendering of flowers, he is decorative, and nothing more; but when he proceeds to give us the soft lustre on the dull white glaze of a Chinese jar the effect and the triumph are not to be surpassed. The artist's studies of children leave rather more to be desired, except in frolicsome cases of temperament like "The Paper Cap," "Nancy with the Mug," where the lightness and humour are perfect. In the full-length figure Carlina, while the line scheme is on the great scale the drapery tenue, everything are in admirable keeping. With still more emphasis may this be said of three of the half-lengths, especially the "Dejeuner de Marie" and "The Girl with the Tattered Gloves." These, as revelations of temperament in artist and sitter alike, are in every way superb—fully equal to the high intention and void of anything in the way of device or distraction. The iris is intensely interesting as a careful rendering of a difficult complexion, as far removed as can be from the average painter's ideal in a sitter. Here we come pretty near to the mantle of Hogarth and Raeburn and all one can urge on Mr. Nicholson is progress on the same great upward slope.

Few things in London are more picturesque than the midnight contrasts at Covent Garden, with the masqueraders emerging upon a busy scene of preparation for the next day's market. This double aspect of the place seems to have touched Miss Clare Attwood, with the result that she has lately given us at the Carfax Gallery a series of playhouse interiors and market scenes. Save in one or two instances, she is heavy, and even gloomy, in colour scheme, and one gets none of the infectious exhilaration that we encounter in theatre pictures by Degas or La Touche; but her drawing is careful and accurate, and the use of a railing or the edge of a box or a balcony to project the scene at its right dimensions is clever in the extreme. The rehearsals at His Majesty's, the Opera, and Drury Lane are all put on canvas with a sense of light and movement, and the air of unreality that pervades a theatre in the daytime with closed doors is well conveyed. Her market pictures of London and Paris are capable, and most people looking with an appreciative eye will see in "Billingsgate Market" something not unworthy to compare with the magical touch of M. Le Sidaner. Another series of small oils deals, with the Luxembourg Gardens, and here the outdoor effect is entirely one of natural and vivacious picturesqueness.

The "Moods of Nature" Mr. Ed. Chappel exhibits in the main room of the Mendoza Gallery are a series of landscape in oil or pastels, some fifty in all. The three large works can hardly be said to dominate the rest, unless it be the "Homewards," a pastoral with well-marked characteristics of taste and sympathy with the musing element in an English sunset. It is chiefly in the smaller studies of a chamber size that the artist excels; in the "Twilight" with the lemon-grey sky or the "Cole's Hill, near Amersham," which has something of the authentic freshness of an Aumonier or a Stott. "Through the Wood" is Dutch in tone and feeling; "Silver Birches" and others have no little trace of the quiet and romantic lustre of Corot. Others, again, should rank very highly among the best studies of water-surface in our time, and though the "Evening" is broader in its method than its effect, there is no doubt of the artist's prosperity with his subject whenever he invests it with sobriety of colour and treatment. Merely all the pastels have the same innate melancholy and refinement, relieved by a genuine freshness of observation, but they decidedly do not compare with the best of the oils.

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL CONGRESS.

Among the numerous interesting musical events of the coming season not the least will be the Congress of the International Musical Society, to be held in London beginning on May 29 and ending on June 3. It is the fourth event of the kind, the previous ones having taken place at Leipsig (1904), Basle (1906), and Vienna (1909). In the words of the prospectus, "the object of these Congresses is to promote the study of the art and science of Music, and to develop the friendly relationship of musicians of all nations, as well as of those who take a real interest in the advancement of the Art." Besides the reading of papers on various subjects, there will be several important concerts at which a very comprehensive selection of British music will be performed. The orchestral works include at least two novelties—Sir A. C. Mackenzie's third Scottish Rhapsody and Mr. F. Corder's scene from "Ossian," while Sir Edward Elgar's new symphony (which is to be produced at the London Musical Festival) will receive its second performance. Sir Hubert Parry is to be represented by his fine Symphonic Variation, Sir Charles Stanford by his second Irish Rhapsody, and among the younger composers one finds the names of R. Vaughan Williams, Joseph Holbrooke, and William Wallace. There are to be two chamber music concerts, one historical showing the Elizabethan and Restoration periods of English music, and one devoted to the moderns arranged by the Society of British Composers. The week's music closes with a special opera performance at Covent Garden.

TETRAZZINI'S AMERICAN PLANS.

The interesting report comes from New York that Mme. Tetrazzini is to receive for her new American engagment, contracts for which have been signed, the highest salary ever paid to a woman singer, and she expects to become an American. Signor Bazelli, her manager says that the first part is correct enough. As to the other—that she expects to become an American—that cannot be confirmed. One can quite imagine that America would delight to claim her for its own, for the enthusiasm for her there is wonderful. At her farewell concert at the Hippodrome, in New York, on the 2nd of April, Signor Bazelli said the stage, as well as the auditorium, was filled with people, and the auditorium alone holds five or six thousand. Between £1,700 and £1,800 was taken that night. The enthusiasm is just the same whether Mme. Tetrazzini is singing in opera or at concerts. For concerts she receives six hundred guineas a night, which is somewhat more than her salary has been for opera.

THE OPERA SEASON.

THE opera season has made an excellent start at Covent Garden. Without boasting any sensational features, some admirable performances have already been witnessed. The excellence of the scenery and the staging has been noteworthy also, and this may be attributed in some respects perhaps to the fact that extensive improvements and alterations have been effected behind the footlights since last season. A feature of the programmes arranged so far has been the preponderance of works from French pens—no fewer than four out of the six operas which have been announced up to the present being by French composers—namely "Lakme," "Samson et Dalila," "Pelleas et Melisande," and "Louise." Against these Italy makes only a moderate show with "Rigoletto" and "Un Ballo in Maschera." But, then, Covent Garden has long since ceased to call itself "Royal Italian Opera."

"THE MASTER OF MRS. CHILVERS"

A theatre opened under the management of Mr. Vedrenne and Mr Dana's Easte should already be assured of the good-will of the public who recall the association of the one with the Court Theatre of 1904-7, and of the other with Miss Lena Ashwell's scarcely less memorable 1907-9 management of the Kingsway; and when, as at the Royalty Theatre the other night, Miss Ashwell happens also to be a member of the cast, the appeal to popular sympathy

should be complete. It has opened with a play which has the great merit of being topical. "The Master of Mrs. Chilvers' is by Mr. J. K. Jerome, and deals with the question of Woman in Parliament. Most of its scenes are comic, some of them are sheer farce, and the whole thing is based upon a wild improbability; but right through it runs a conscientious attempt to present fairly both the man's point of view on this subject and the woman's; and the conclusion at which it arrives, be it right or wrong, is, at any rate, serious enough to call for the respectful consideration of all the controversialist. It is that a being who may at any time, through the claims of coming maternity, be disqualified for six months from concentrating her thoughts, much less her physical activities on any other subject than herself, her own health, a happy motherhood and a healthy baby, should leave politics to men. Constructionally it is not a good play. As has been said, it is grounded on a blank impossibility. The Women's Parliamentary Franchise League has discovered that, by a recent judicial enactment, a woman can stand for Parliament, and they decide to put up a candidate at the next by-election, and select Mrs. Geoffrey Chilvers for the honour. Simultaneously, a Parliamentary vacancy has arisen in East Poplar, through the promotion of Mr. Geoffrey Chilvers, M.P., to the Under-Secretaryship for Home Affairs, and when Mr. Chilvers comes forward again as the candidate he finds his own wife opposed to him. It is not merely in its legal aspect that this situation is absurd. Mrs. Chilvers loves her husband, and would, therefore, not care either to make him look ridiculous or to imperil his seat; and she also loves her Cause, and would be the last to bring down laughter upon it. However, she stands; after a stern fight, in the course of which husband and wife inevitably become somewhat estranged, she is returned by a majority of fourteen; and then (in the last act), finding herself likely to become a mother, she decides to resign, and, we presume, apply for the Chiltern Hundreds. The play thus becomes a sort of dramatic pamphlet against Woman Suffrage. It practically drenches the whole movement with ridicule. It is acted with the finish to be expected under such a management. Miss Ashwell throws all her sincerity and magnitism into the part of Mrs. Chilvers, and makes a living reality of it; and Mr. Eadie does much the same for that of the Under-Secretary.

MISS ACHURCH'S REAPPEARANCE.

The reappearance of Miss Janet Achurch at the Kingsway Theatre last Saturday night made a wortny end to a remarkable week. Twenty years ago, when she first electrified London as Nora in "A Doll's House"—fifteen years ago, when she shook audiences to their centre at the Avenue Theatre as Rita in "Little Eyolf"—Miss Achurch was one of the two or three actresses on the English and American stage to whom the adjective "great" was applicable; and of that little group she was the most sincere, the most intellectual, and, when she wished to be so, by no means the least enchanting. When for example, Mrs. Patrick Campbell succeeded her as Rita in "Little Eyolf," an impersonation which Miss Achurch had made soul-shaking became merely pretty-pretty. And yet, all the while there was tragedy in Miss Achurch's situation, for outside Shakspeare and Ibsen, there was no popular Drama in those days (and even Ibsen was not particularly popular) capable of giving anything like full scope to her powers. Mr. Shaw had not yet come into his own; and the brilliant little company of men and women who wrote plays for the Court Theatre in the years 1904-7 were unknown in the days of Miss Achurch's ascendancy—an ascendancy, by the way, which only two of the critics of that day consistently and emphatically recognised—Mr. Archer and Mr. Shaw himself. And writing on her performance in "Little Eyolf," in the November of 1896, Mr. Shaw assumed the prophet's mantle in the following words:—"It is so clear that she would act an average London success to pieces and play an average actor-manager off the stage that we need not expect to see much of her as that useful and pretty auxiliary, a leading lady." Never has prophecy been more grimly fulfilled; and for years an artist of quite extraordinary magnetism, beauty, and intellectual force has been practically lost to the British stage. We hear a good deal of tragedies connected with the British theatre, but of few more poignant than this. She has now, however, happily returned, and, as she showed in her wonderful performance as the fierce old grandmother in "The Witch" at the Court Theatre a few weeks back, in possession of much of her former power. And the general conditions of the Theatre are now so very much more hopeful than they were in 1896, that her art and her personality should no longer be condemned to the provinces, America, and the Colonies. On Saturday night, at the Kingsway, it was touching to see the charming grace and homage with which after the curtain had fallen on the second act of "A Doll's House," Mme. Lydia Yavorska, having kissed her affectionately, led Miss Achurch forward to the footlights, and there left her standing alone, while the house—which included many who had not forgotten the old days—rang with applause.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, in the Municipal Office, Mr. Pherozo U. Setna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 4813 of 7th November, 1910, sanctioning the acquisition of a plot of land at Love Grove Pumping Station, admeasuring 1,232 square yards or thereabouts, required in connection with the dredging and screening house, etc., the Commissioner stated that during the proceedings before the Collector of Bombay in regard to the above acquisition, it was urged by the solicitors on behalf of the owner that, if the Municipality acquired only a portion that was already notified for acquisition, the remaining land of their client would be injuriously affected, and he offered to sell the whole piece which admeasures 5,665 square yards. The Haines Road Cemetery immediately close to this land was in need of extension. The Executive Engineer recommended the purchase of the whole piece to avoid any question of damages. After utilizing as much ground as was needed for the dredging and screening house, the remaining ground would be used for the extension of the Haines Road Cemetery. In these circumstances the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to purchase the remaining portion, viz, 4,433 square yards or thereabouts, at an estimated cost of Re. 1 per square yard plus 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, the total cost amounting to Rs. 5,100 in round figures, being met from Surplus Cash Balance. He also requested the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 91 (1) of the Municipal Act to his taking the necessary proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of this portion of land.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the Commissioner taking the necessary proceedings in the matter under the Land Acquisition Act, for the acquisition of this portion of land.

OBJECTION TO CREMATION.

The Committee considered a petition addressed by the Mahar community to the Municipal Commissioner in which the petitioners stated that they had learnt with the utmost regret and greatest chagrin that their community was now required by the Municipality to cremate the dead, on the ground that the Haines Road Cemetery had been filled up. They submitted that from time immemorial the custom of burying dead bodies had been in vogue in their community and that if the existing cemetery was insufficient for further use, another should be provided by the Municipality, and added that "the tax of four annas levied during the continuance of the custom of burial of dead bodies had now been without rhyme or reason increased to one rupee out of which firewood was provided. They further said that the firewood supplied was of very inferior quality."

It was resolved to forward the petition to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

APPLICATION FOR A SCHOOL.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. Shermohamed Khan Mir Mohamed Khan stating that at Carrol Road there were about 200 Mahomedan children of school-going age, that there was no school in the locality which they could attend, that only a few of them were admitted to a mosque-school and that these created nuisance and spoiled the religious edifice. He requested that a school might be provided for them or that a school building might be built by the Municipality on a plot of land belonging to the mosque, which could be had free of charge.

It was resolved to send the letter to the School Committee.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

Water Supply and Drainage Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

A general meeting of the Madras Corporation was held yesterday.

One subject related to the consideration of the Government Order requesting the Corporation to report on the financial considerations involved in the special water supply and drainage schemes. The recommendation of the standing committee was as follows:—The Standing Committee consider that the cost of water supply works may be roughly estimated at 60 lakhs of rupees—including Rs. 6,69,596 already spent up to 31st March 1911—and that of the drainage works at 115 lakhs—including ten lakhs on account of works executed up to 1909-10 and Rs. 4,25,602 spent in 1910-11. That the additional annual maintenance charges of water-works may be put down as Rs. 60,000 instead of Rs. 45,290 as estimated by the special engineer. That the increase in the rental values of buildings and lands in the city may be estimated at one lakh per annum, and that the Corporation should retain power to borrow 30 lakhs for carrying out other important works which cannot well be met from ordinary revenues. On the above basis, the Corporation will be able to provide Rs. 67,93,500 by means of loans for carrying out the water supply and drainage works and the amount of the grant which will be required from the Government is Rs. 69,33,300 or 70 lakhs in round figures—besides the grant of five lakhs promised in the current year.

Dr. Nair moved that the recommendation of the Standing Committee be approved and that the Imperial Government be asked to give them a free grant of Rs. 75 lakhs. He referred to the grants that the other wealthier Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta had received, and said that if they could not get the grant they asked for, the only alternative for them was to give up the scheme entirely. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Parthasarathy Mudaliar and carried.

It was resolved to present an address conveying the loyal and dutiful congratulations of the Corporation to His Majesty the King on the occasion of the Coronation.

On the question of the Bill promulgated by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to make better provision for the extension of elementary education, Mr. G. A. Natesan proposed and Dr. Nair seconded that the Corporation heartily approves the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Educational Bill and is willing to incur, if necessary, additional expenditure for the extension of free and compulsory education within the limits of the Corporation of Madras.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Passage of Arms between Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

During the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit before Mr. Justice Fletcher, while Mr. Nelson was being cross-examined, there was a breeze between the Advocate-General and Mr. K. B. Dutt, Counsel for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dutt wanted to ask the witness certain questions regarding the statement the witness had made to the attorney for the defence.

The Advocate-General objected to any questions being put at to the statement on the ground that the whole communication was privileged.

Mr. Dutt wanted to know on what section the Advocate-General based his objection.

The Advocate-General said, he based his objection on a perfectly well ascertained principle that all communications were privileged.

His Lordship pointed out that the claim of privilege applied to communications between the client and his solicitor and not between the witness and the solicitor. It did not seem to his Lordship that there was any privilege.

Mr. Dutt observed that the Advocate-General had taken twenty minutes over this matter. The plaintiffs had no money, but the other side had plenty of money and since every moment was of importance to the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General:—This is a very offensive remark. I will not have any more of these remarks from Mr. Dutt.

Mr. Dutt:—I am in the possession of the Court now.

The Advocate-General:—Yes, but not to make offensive remarks.

Justice Fletcher:—One at a time, please.

Mr. Dutt:—It is desirable that the Advocate-General before he raises his objection should have made sure of his ground.

CALCUTTA TRADE IN APRIL.

Large Increase in Exports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The outward and inward trade of Calcutta for April shows a total of ten and three-quarter crores of rupees against less than ten and a half crores for the same month last year, an increase of thirty lakhs of rupees. The improvement is entirely due to the rise in the export of merchandise, for the imports were fifteen lakhs lower. The export of merchandise was nearly forty-five lakhs higher, reaching a total of six and half crores. This striking growth in the export trade is entirely due to the shipment of linseed and raw jute.

Calcutta exported one crore and eleven lakhs of rupees worth of linseed against only fifty lakhs during April of last year. The rise in the price of jute shows that the month's export totalled ninety lakhs against thirty-five of last year's quantity. Manufactured jute showed a decrease or only nine lakhs, or less than eight per cent. Coal fell away fifty per cent, with an equal falling away in total value.

As regards the imports, the most notable decrease has been that in sugar receipts. The quantity fell to one third, while the value fell from fifty-one lakhs to twenty-eight lakhs. The cotton piece-goods went up thirteen lakhs.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SHIP'S OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

Mr. Aytken, fourth officer, s. s. "Martaban" who appeared to be in the best of health and spirits before leaving Rangoon last week died suddenly on the steamer's voyage to Ceylon. The deceased was only of thirty years age and was much liked.

DR. MUNIA BEG who for the past two or three years had been in charge of the Civil Hospital at Kabul is at present in Peshawar. Dr. Beg who holds a Paris diploma is a native of Turkey and belongs to the Young Turk Party.

AMRITSAR POISONING CASE.

The Rani's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 17.

An application was presented in the Amritsar case to Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Justice, and Justice Johnstone by the Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal on behalf of Sardarni Bhagwan Koer, now under sentence of death pending the appeal in the Lahore Jail, under circumstances already wired. The application stated that Sardarni Sahiba was treated as a common prisoner in the Central Jail and that her health had suffered is consequence, and that she was confined under circumstances which were degrading and unsuitable to her rank and position, and that she be given proper facilities as regards food, clothing and bedding as was the case before the sentence was passed on her. Mr. Broadway, Crown Advocate, objected. The Court, however, directed that the prisoner be allowed the services of her waiting woman, Mussamat Thakuri, also in Jail under sentence, to cook her food and be allowed other amenities she desired, compatible with the safe-keeping of the prisoners and subject to the sanction of the Jail Superintendent.

MANDI STATE.

Removing the Cause of Dissatisfaction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 17.

The *Caud* M *Gazette* publishes a decree by the Raja of Mandi, where disturbances occurred during the past two years. His Highness thinks, in consequence of the transfer of lands from agriculturists to non-agriculturists in his State, a most unfair competition arose resulting in the great irregularity which was the cause of distress to his subjects and loss to the State. His Highness is taking steps to equalise the burden of the taxation by insisting that cash equivalents be paid by non-cultivators in the possession of the land in lieu of services due, to apply the proceeds of this revenue to increase the facilities for animal transport in the State and thus automatically reducing the burden of beggar.

SUSPECTED TRUNK MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACAI, MAY 17.

A wooden case, which was booked on the 27th February from the Ridowli District, Bazalanki, in the United Provinces, to Fakir Mahomed and Co., at Karachi, was lying unclaimed at the goods yards since the 29th March. All attempts to find the consignee had failed and the authorities at the station of despatch had also endeavoured to trace the sender, one Hussain, without success. The railway authorities then ordered the case to be opened and to have the contents sold by auction as unclaimed property. To the astonishment of those present the case was found to contain a corpse of a woman, the body appearing to have been embalmed. The Civil Surgeon of Karachi being unable to give opinion as to the cause of the death, the identity of the deceased is a mystery. The Railway Police have the matter in hand.

SECUNDERABAD FAILURE OF BANKERS.

Partners of Firm Abscond.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 17.

So far as at present known the loss to the local financiers by the failure of the bankers, Messrs. Lakshmandass Jodhraj, is anything from ten to twelve lakhs and is the biggest of the kind ever known in Secunderabad. Besides rich financiers, a number of poor widows and small investors are also said to have invested their money lured by the tempting interest offered. Books and about 1,000 bags of grain are in the possession of the police. Ardanjee who was arrested was released yesterday on a bail of Rs. 15,000 in two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each and a personal security of Rs. 5,000. The names of the absconding accused are Ramchader, Rambuksh, Govindu, and Ookumchand, but there 16 partners in the firm altogether. The Police are straining every nerve and some startling developments are expected.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The first fashionable wedding of the season took place at Christ Church this afternoon when the Rev. J. Syme solemnised the marriage of Mr. M. H. Crawford, Indian Telegraph Department, son of the late Sir Thomas Crawford of the Army Medical Service, to Ethel Maud Lukis, second daughter of Surgeon-General Lukis. The service was fully choral. Surgeon-General and Mrs. Lukis held a reception at Craig Dhu, where the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart Wilson proposed the health of the newly-wedded couple to which the bridegroom briefly responded. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford then left for Mashobra, where the honeymoon will be spent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 17.

The command of the 2nd Battalion of the Gordons at Cawnpore will become vacant in December next when Lieut.-Colonel Staunton will retire under the four years rule.

Major the Hon'ble G. Guest, Royal Dragoons, from the half pay list, has been re-posted to the regiment with precedence next below Major H. D. McNeil.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Brigadier General H. O'Donell D. S. O. commanding the Bannu Brigade, has been granted 4 1-2 months' leave.

Colonel H. T. Brooking has been granted extension of tenure as Commandant, 61st Pioneers, to complete seven years.

Major C. E. N. Priestley, 80th. Infantry, has been selected for 2nd-in-Command, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Major H. Macdonald. I. A. Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, has been granted 8 months' leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. S. CADELL.

Bombay, 18th May.

396. Musketry.—The Miniature Ranges at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, 2 & 3 on Saturday the 20th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

397. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6410 Vol D G McGillivray, "G" Coy from 20th May 1911 to 31st January 1912.

398. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Coy.

No. 7126 Cyclist E J Harkins.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

Annual Administration Report.

THE following are extracts from a lengthy Government resolution reviewing the administration report of forest circles in the Bombay Presidency:—

During the year 1909-10 the total forest area increased by 13 square miles and at the close of the year stood at 15,116 square miles of which 13,769 square miles were reserved and 1,347 square miles protected forest. The increase is mainly due to alluvial accretions in Sind, the changes in other circles being of an unimportant nature. Out of the total the area in charge of Revenue officers was diminished by a retransfer to the control of the Forest Department of 10 square miles in West Khandesh and now stands at 2,112 square miles. In Sind more than half the area awaiting settlement was finally settled during the year. In the other circles settlement work is now practically complete. A boundary length of 504 miles was demarcated during the year. This work should be pushed on vigorously in the Kolaba Division of the Northern Circle, the Belgaum Division of the Southern Circle and in the Nasik, Poona and Satara Divisions of the Central Circle where much still remains to be done.

All the forests in Sind have been brought under organization. The preparation of working plans for the Dohad and Jhalod forests brought the work to completion in the Northern Circle save in respect of the leased forests in the Dangs. Two working plans were completed during the year and two more were under preparation in the Central Circle. Though a large area in this Circle is still returned as awaiting organization, it is known that much of it cannot profitably be brought under working plans of the usual type and it will be convenient if this area is separately indicated in future. In the Southern Circle where the work still to be taken in hand is large and of an increasingly urgent nature no new plans were sanctioned by Government but three were drawn up and one was ready for submission to Government. Except in one instance in Kolaba of which the Conservator, N. C., has taken notice and in a few instances in Sind, due to the action of the Indus, there was no deviation from the prescription of the working plans, but in carrying out the plan of operations sanctioned for the year, difficulties of transport and labour led to arrears in two of the Kanara Divisions. The suggestion of the Conservator, S. C., to provide a traction engine for exploitation work is under the consideration of Government.

Revenue and Forest officers combined to devote increased attention to the maintenance of the woodlands scheme in Thana and to the training of the people to economical methods of tahal cutting. The efforts that have been made have changed the face of the country in the course of ten years. It is estimated that in South Thana alone 1,000 square miles of warkas land are rapidly being restocked so as to yield increasing supplies of tahal, firewood and small timber. The conditions of the Kolaba Division were closely investigated during the year. They were found to be more favourable than was anticipated, and measures similar to those adopted in Thana are now being vigorously pressed in that district.

The allotments provided for roads and buildings were curtailed in order to provide for reorganizing the subordinate service, a measure which, it was hoped, would be introduced during the year. The expenditure under this head thus shows a large decrease on last year being Rs. 72,683 of which Rs. 47,138 were spent on buildings and Rs. 25,545 on roads. In the Southern Circle the greater portion of the allotment was spent on roads and in the other circles on buildings. Government consider that in the Northern and Central Circles the provision of facilities for exploitation should ordinarily have preference over buildings in the allotment of funds, especially as the high prices now obtaining offer a favourable opportunity of tapping the supply of timber and fuel in remote forests which hitherto have not been drawn upon on account of the excessive cost of exploitation.

OFFENCES.

The record of offences reported discloses some most encouraging features. The total number would have been well below the average had it not been for a heavy rise in Sind. As it is, there is a decrease of 1,000 cases. The number per square mile of forest in charge of the Forest Department is 1·6 in the Northern Circle, 1·8 in the Central Circle, ·8 in the Southern Circle and 2·9 in Sind.

In all Circles the policy of enlisting the co-operation of the people in fire protective measures has been pursued with activity. The application of communal rewards and punishment has become more methodical and good results are beginning to be realized.

Impoundings fell from 190,605 to 162,406. The Central Circle is credited with the greater part of the decrease. In the Northern Circle there was little change. The decrease in the Central Circle is 20,944 under horned cattle and 3,990 under browsers. It is due to the transfer of forest areas in the dry zone of the Poona Division to revenue control and to the attention which the subject attracted when the inquiry ordered by Government commenced. In the Southern Circle only a small variation occurred.

The forests supplied grazing for 996,292 bovines, 265,750 sheep and goats, 1,319 camels and 3,637 other animals on payment of fees amounting to Rs. 2,61,901 and to 437,526 bovines, 666 browsers, 499 camels and 3,655 others animals free of payment. The estimate of the total value of grazing supplied calculated at full rates is put at Rs. 15,79,774.

REPRODUCTION

The year was not unfavourable for natural reproduction and aided by the increased measure of protection from fire obtained in recent years the young growth in many areas is very promising. In Thana opinion has again veered round to the view that the reproduction of teak there is not satisfactory. In Kolaba the same defect is observed but it is attributed in that Division to the paucity of standards reserved in old fellings.

Work in connection with artificial reproduction was carried on vigorously in all Circles and met with a fair amount of success. Government agree that it is desirable to push on with the planting of casuarina in the sea coast forests of Kolaba.

The feasibility of rubber planting has been investigated, and the conclusion formed is that there is little chance of such enterprise succeeding in this Presidency. The proposal of the Deputy Conservator, Sind Circle, to place an officer on special duty to try to extend the production of lac in Hyderabad commends itself to Government and they hope that it will be possible to undertake measures to the same end in East Khandesh.

REVENUE

The gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 38,41,959—an advance over last year's receipts of Rs. 87,100. The increase is due, generally speaking to the increasing demand for timber and fuel and to the high range of prices. All the Circles shared in the increase except Sind where there was a decrease of Rs. 50,000 due to the collapse of the lac market and to a smaller area of forest having been exploited. The expenditure rose by Rs. 10,494 to Rs. 20,70,519 leaving a surplus of Rs. 15,71,440.

All the reports refer to the urgent need of reorganising the establishment. This need has now been met, and the Department will not longer labour under the disability which has been clogging its wheels for some years past. The scheme of re-organization has been sanctioned, and the Conservators will be able to bring up their establishments in point of pay and numbers to what they unanimously agreed will suffice for the efficient management of the forests in their charge. The Department too has been relieved of the burden of looking after large areas which though they yielded some revenue in grazing fees have been found to be incapable of development as forests. Lastly the receipts and expenditure of the Department have been provincialised—a measure which besides its other more obvious advantages will remove difficulties that sometimes occurred in financing improvements in the means of exploitation.

Early in May a severe hailstorm did great damage to the young rice and wheat crops in the Upper Kurram. The floods in the Kurram river have been abnormal, and at least two persons are known to have been carried away and drowned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Wholesale depot, 3, Ferringdon Road London England.

THE HAJ.

Great Diminution of Small-Pox.

THE Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following remarks, upon the annual report of the Protector of Pilgrims:—

The number of passports granted to pilgrims from Bengal and Assam shows a considerable reduction as compared with the figures for 1909. This is chiefly due, in my opinion, to the warnings regarding unauthorised brokers conveyed through the Governments of those Provinces and the action taken here by the Pilgrim Department. As far as possible the unauthorised brokers from Mecca were watched on arrival in Bombay and were warned to be circumspect in their behaviour; statements regarding their domicile, means of livelihood and reasons for coming to India were recorded and copies of these were sent to His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, in the hope that some check may be placed upon their activities there during future seasons.

The number of persons resident in Bombay City who elected to make the pilgrimage in 1909 was 275. During the year under report the numbers rose to 468. This is stated to be due partly to the greater facilities now afforded to Hajis both in Bombay and at Jeddah. Among the alterations in procedure at Bombay which have contributed to the comfort of Hajis is that of issuing passports at the offices of the Shipping Companies, in past years it was customary to insist upon all Hajis coming to the Head Police Office to obtain their passports, and space being very limited the pilgrims were greatly inconvenienced, in addition to having to make a double journey, i. e., (a) for their ticket to the Shipping Company's Offices, (b) for their passports to the Police Office. This year, therefore, we arranged to send the clerical staff of the Department to the Shipping Company's Offices on the days when steamer tickets were issued, and the pilgrims were thus enabled to obtain their ticket and the Government passport at one and the same time. The system has not only been of benefit to the pilgrims but has enabled me to set aside much-needed accommodation at the Police Office for the re-organised Criminal Investigation Department.

Increased attention has been paid by the Pilgrim Department to the cleanliness of Musafirkhanas. In view of the class of people who frequent them it is almost impossible to attain a very high standard of sanitation in these rest-houses: but a good deal has been done towards keeping them cleaner than before.

Several pilgrims have asked for the introduction of a system whereby the funds which they have with them on arrival in Bombay may be transmitted by Government agency to Jeddah and thus they may be absolved from the necessity of carrying their spare cash with them on the voyage. On arrival in Jeddah any pilgrim can, I believe, deposit money with His Britannic Majesty's Consul, but the pilgrims would prefer to bank it, so to speak, in Bombay and find their funds awaiting them on arrival in Jeddah without being charged fees for transmission. I am not sure whether arrangements could be made between the Bombay Government and the British authorities at Jeddah to open what would really amount to pilgrim's banking houses; but it is a subject which might perhaps be discussed more fully.

As regards the vaccination of pilgrims, Government are already in possession of all facts. I have only to add that up to the 25th February ten ships have arrived bringing back returning pilgrims from the Hedjaz (viz., seven direct to Bombay, two to Bombay via Karachi and one to Karachi) and that not one of these ships had any case of small-pox on board. In previous years small-pox has arrived with the first returning vessel.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Government have issued the following resolution:—

The operations of the Pilgrim Department in dealing with the outward traffic were again marked by efficiency and success, and Government are glad to observe that several improvements were effected in the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims.

A marked decline is noticeable in the number of cases of small-pox among pilgrims returning from Jeddah this season. Up to 2nd April 1911 eighteen pilgrim ships arrived in Bombay with 13,719 pilgrims. Of these ships, only four had cases of small-pox, the total number being six. Government trust that the efforts made last year to get pilgrims vaccinated before embarkation will be repeated in the ensuing pilgrim season.

The Commissioner of Police refers to the desirability of introducing a system by which pilgrims may be permitted to bank their surplus funds with Government in Bombay and draw them on arrival in Jeddah. Government cannot undertake to be the bankers of the pilgrims, but there appears to be an opening for profitable banking business in connection with facilitating the transfer of the money belonging to pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah and the attention of banking firms may be drawn to the subject.

A BOGUS DUKE.

Astounding Career of Old Criminal.

DISCLOSURES of a remarkable character were made at the Old Bailey in mail week concerning the adventures of Ralph Campbell Mackenzie, otherwise Paisley William Lloyds Molesworth, 76, described as a physician. He pleaded guilty to committing bigamy with Sybil Rhoda Duncombe and Ellen Gordon Sweetman and to obtaining £150 from Ellen Sweetman by false pretences and a small sum from Gabrille Sieffent.

Mr. R. Ernest Dummett, for the prosecution, said that the accused was actually married in 1867 and his real wife was still alive. On November 5th of last year he went to lodge at the house of the Duncombe's at Chiswick and on December 4th he answered an advertisement inserted by Miss Sweetman for the position of a nurse, described himself as "the Duke of St. Omars," and persuaded her to withdraw her savings from the Post Office. He took £150 of this amount, and on January 2nd married her at Somers Town.

The prisoner lived with this lady until January 28th. and he then went back to the Duncombe's at Chiswick, and on February 2nd he went through a form of marriage with Miss Duncombe, an artist.

Detective-Sergeant Seymour said the police first knew the prisoner in 1893 when, as Viscount John Hutchinson Vaughan, he contracted a bigamous marriage with a widow at Southampton. Soon after the marriage he took all her money, mortgaged her furniture, obtained £44 worth of jewellery and absconded, leaving her penniless. In 1894 he was again heard of, this time at Croydon and Norwood, where he called himself "John Hutchinson-Vaughan, B.M.MB.," and said that he was a brother of the Archbishop of Westminster.

Relating further adventures which he ascribed to the prisoner, the detective said that he was arrested at Portsmouth, where he had been posing as Surgeon-Major Vaughan, and was sentenced for theft to three years' penal servitude. At another time the prisoner called upon two sisters in Bayswater and engaged apartments as the Right Hon. George E. Molesworth, of Glyna Castle, Ross-shire. He offered one of the ladies marriage, and said he would settle £500 a year on her and £1,000 a year on his death, together with house and lands. The lady's brother, however, intervened and prevented the marriage, and the prisoner disappeared.

There was a theft by the prisoner at Liverpool, where he passed as an Equerry to the King. Twice since 1900 the prisoner had been given sentences of three years' penal servitude.

Chief Inspector Eakins of Birkenhead told how prisoner, as Colonel McDonald, King's Equerry, bigamously married a lady in Birkenkead, whose mother had to sell her home to settle up the debts he incurred. When arrested on one occasion the accused was found to be wearing 17 medals. As a matter of fact he had never been in the Army.

Telling the prisoner that was an unscrupulous criminal, Judge Lumley Smith sentenced him to three years' penal servitude on each of the four offences, the sentences to run concurrently.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, of Chemists Perfumers, Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

PROPOSED FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Rovers' Club Wound up.

Mr. Justice Russell presided at the annual meeting of the Rovers' Football Club, Bombay, Green's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, when the formation of the proposed Western India Football Association came up for consideration.

First, however, purely club matters occupied attention and the annual report and accounts were passed.

The report state that as had been the case for a few years past, there had been considerable difficulty in getting a team together. The difficulty necessarily reflected on the play, and as it was almost impossible to put the same team twice in the field the results were not satisfactory. The club's financial condition was sound and the balance in the bank was Rs. 1,937.

The memorandum of association of the Western India Football Association was then put before the meeting by the chairman and was approved after some brief discussion.

It was agreed that Messrs. G. W. Claridge, Arthur Sharp and Charles Browne, who are the present trustees of the club, should act as trustees under rule 4 of the new Association.

Mr Hogan then proposed that the club be wound up. This was seconded but an amendment was moved by Mr. Scrafton that the club be continued for one year. He saw no reason why the club, in spite of its non-success in the past, might not retrieve itself in the futnre.

Mr. Hogan's proposition was carried.

Mr. Hotz was appointed to act as hon. secy. pending a special meeting to confirm the proceedings of this meeting, in the absence of Mr. J. B. Linn, the present Secretary who is going home.

MYSORE RACE MEETING.

Entries and New Arrivals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 17.

Mr. Watson has just landed by the steamer "Elisia" from England for Mr. Apear with a racer named "Koonowla" by "Cylene" which is intended for the Calcutta Race Meetings in December. This horse has run a few times in England without securing winning brackets. By the same steamer Mr. Dignum has disembarked "Jemima" for Mr. Dass. "Last Call" has been imported for Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, it is reputed as a good stayer, having run well over long distances in England. Thakur Shripal Singh has also landed for him a good jumping horse and a two year old.

The first entrances for the Mysore Races which begin on June 8th closed to-day and are more numerous than those of the last year, thanks to the enhanced stakes all round. The water events have drawn a classy lot, many of them being 2,000 guinea Viceroy's Cup horses. The Arab and country-bred races have not however attracted large entries as usual but upon the whole the prospects of the Mysore Meeting are better than ever before.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENGLISH LACE-MAKING INDUSTRY.

Lace-making was once a most flourishing industry in England. The centres were Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Dorsetshire, Hamphire, and Devonshire. This craft is said to have been introduced into England, by refugees from the Alva persecutions in the Netherlands. The English peasantry took kindly to lace-making, and succeeded in producing a beautiful fabric which fully equalled the Flemish pillow lace, yet developed quite a character of its own. Good prices were paid for this work; some lace, which was known by the name of "trolly," made in Devonshire, for instance, was sold for as much as five guineas a yard. Flax thread was, of course, a good deal used by the old lace-makers, but in addition they used gold and silver thread, and even made lace from human hair. These latter varieties were most fashionable in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose fancy for gewgaws is well-known, and is rather cruelly recorded by Lord Dorset in his lines:

"Tell me, Dorinda, why so gay,
Why such embroidery, fringe, and lace?
Can any dresses find a way
To stop the approaches of decay
And mend a ruined face?"

And in the inventories of the privy expenses of the Queen, as well as of her New Year's gifts, there is frequent mention made of lace and cut-work. There it is recorded that Lady Paget's New Year's gift to the Queen was "a petticoat of cloth of gold stayned black and white, with a bone lace of gold and spangles." "Bone" lace was so called because of the bone pins used in making it. The ruffs worn at this time, too demanded much fine lace, and so the lace-makers flourished.

INTRODUCTION OF CONTINENTAL LACE.

In the time of Charles I. and Charles II., lace was a good deal worn, but much of it came from the Continent. Pepys, who went to see the King and Queen driving in the park, tells us the Queen looked in her dress, "a white laced waistcoat and a crimson short petticoat, and her hair dressed à la negligence, mighty pretty." In 1764, it was evidently felt something should be done to help the lace industry and provide work for the children of the poor, for there was an institution formed in Marylebone-lane for "employing the female infants of the poor in the blonde and black silk lace-making and thread laces." This was under the patronage of Queen Charlotte and different members of the aristocracy, but apparently this laudable effort did not meet with success, for one hears nothing more of it.

IRISH LACEMAKERS.

Ireland was then suggested as a field for this work, and a school to teach lacemaking was founded in 1856; the teachers were sent over from England and Belgium. Pupils were lodged and taught gratuitously, but the work—Brussels flowers, Valenciennes, crochet, tatting, and Irish point—although admirably done, proved unremunerative to the workers, and consequently orders were not executed and interest waned. Crochet alone survived, as no implements save a needle were necessary, and it could be taken up at any moment and so obtained more favour with the peasantry. There was a good market in America and the British Colonies, about the middle of the nineteenth century for English-made lace. This demand declined, however, and now comparatively little trade is done. The French Revolution unquestionably affected this industry most unfavourably, and it has never since recovered the lost ground.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S WEDDING GOWN.

The late Queen Victoria showed a practical interest in this work, and her wedding gown was composed entirely of Honiton lace, which was made in the little village of Beer, Devonshire. The bridal dress of Queen Alexandra was also made of this lace, of which we may well be proud. And Queen Mary owns a fine collection of what we may term our "own" lace. It is now being generally felt that this industry should be fostered and the subject is receiving much attention. Many well-known women are taking lessons in lace-making and several of the large London drapery houses have done their best to interest the public by holding exhibitions of English-made lace. As a result of these endeavours, hand-made lace made by English workers is to be seen on many of the gowns that are being sent out by well-known dressmakers, and one has it on good authority that there will be a brave show of this exquisite fabric on the robes to be worn by the peeresses for the Coronation. There will be some fine old specimens of lace used; but there will also be some beautiful new lace. But what is really needed is individual effort. It is for each woman to determine that she will have at least one piece of hand-made lace to make her gowns distinctive, and prove she is a woman of refinement and taste. It is also true economy, for English hand-made lace, given due care, will last a lifetime.

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THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED I

BY THE WAY.

SOME UNCONVENTIONAL ARTISTS.

That the Royal Academy is no respecter of persons is proved once again by the acceptance for its forthcoming exhibition of a picture by Mr. E. W. J. Stephens, a quartermaster of the Royal Engineers. One is becoming quite familiar with these gratifying evidence of art in unexpected places. Within recent years London has seen and admired pictures by a policeman, a tramcar-repairer, and a postman. Mr. E. C. Jones, police-constable, and caretaker of Leeds Town Hall, has not only qualified as an Academy exhibitor but has seen a picture by one of his pupils, Mr. Walter Marshall, a repairer of electric tramcars, on the walls of Burlington House. Mr. Rushen, a retired City of London policeman, has been a clever painter for something like forty years; and has a picture, bought as long ago as 1874 by the City Corporation, in the Guildhall Museum; and not long ago an exhibition was held at the Doré Gallery of a large number of most creditable pictures by Mr. Samuel Hancock, a London postman.

HYGIENE IN THEATRE.

A committee of French doctors has been instructed to submit to the Paris police, a scheme of regulations for minimising the danger of the dissemination of infectious diseases at theatrical performances. It is proposed, in the first place, that every theatre shall be disinfected after every performance by means of sawdust steeped in antiseptics. It is also recommended that windows and doors shall be kept wide open in the intervals between the performances, that the cushioned seats shall be sponged with antiseptic, that the cloak-room attendants shall undergo regular medical inspection, and finally that the air of the house shall be carefully sterilised, once a week, by means of steam, charged with formaldehyde. Pestiferous microbes will certainly need to be of a very hardy character to resist this drastic treatment.

THE COST AND LOSS OF DRINKING.

Sir Thomas Whittaker, M.P., has an article in the current "Cassell's" on the Cost and Loss of Drinking. He estimates that the expenditure on intoxicants during the last five years has averaged about £165,000,000. Deducting £35,000,000 as the average amount received during that time by the State from the trade in the form of duties on liquor and licenses, the direct cost of the liquor to the public is £130,000,000 a year. Then there is the indirect cost—the cost of the poverty, crime, insanity, and disease caused by drink, together with the loss of the productive labour of those who are thus incapacitated. The indirect loss, Mr. Whittaker thinks, balances the revenue which the State derives from the trade, so he puts the expenditure on drink down at £165,000,000 a year.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Considering for a moment what this £165,000,000 a year means Mr. Whittaker points out that the estimated tax revenue for the current year was £142,455,000, and says that were the money spent on drink devoted to meeting national expenditure we should be free of all taxes. "The housing problem is a pressing one, but few people realise that we spend as much on drink every year as is the annual value of every dwelling-house in the United Kingdom. That is to say the money spent on drink would suffice to enable the whole nation to live rent free."

SOME COMPARISONS.

"We hear much at times of railway fares and rates, and the cost of transit and communication," Mr. Whittaker goes on to state, "but do we realise that we spend enormously more on drink than all our railways take for passenger, goods, mineral, cattle, and parcel traffic, for all they do and every service they render? The amount of the drink bill would pay the cost of everybody and everything which is now carried by rail and leave a large balance to pay for those who would wish to travel and the goods which would be sent if they could be carried free of charge." Mr. Whittaker also states that the money spent on drink is greater than the unimproved annual value of the whole of the land of the country, whether built or not.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY RECTORSHIP.

The name of Mr. Lloyd George is being mentioned among Aberdeen students as a possible successor in the Rectorship of the University to Mr. Asquith, whose period of office expires at the end of the present year. The Conservative Party have the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in view as a candidate, while the name of Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid has been mentioned as an Independent candidate. No official announcement has yet been made on the subject, however, but it is expected that definite steps may be taken shortly.

THE ROYAL TRAINS.

The first of a series of articles on the Royal Trains of the British Isles appears in the April number of the "Railway Magazine." Precautions which are taken for the conveyance of Royalty by rail in this country are indicated, and it is explained that there is no foundation for the impression prevailing in some quarters that when the King travels by train he does not pay for the accommodation provided. Although, no doubt every railway company would gladly convey his Majesty and the Queen free of charge, our rulers pay exactly the same price as anybody else for a special train, in addition to the first-class fare of every passenger by whom they may be accompanied in their respective suites.

THE DUMPER OUT-DUMPED.

The American merchant who sells cheaper abroad than at home is not a popular person on the other side of the Atlantic. He can do so, because his profits at home are so great that he is able to send his goods abroad and still sell them at a lower price with advantage. But one of these manufacturers has been hoist with his own petard, for his goods have been bought in Europe and brought back to America to be sold at a cut-throat price. The unfortunate manufacturer has appealed to the Courts to protect him, but he can get no remedy, for in a recent case the Supreme Court decided that the American goods can be reimported without duty, so that a dealer who comes across a cheap line of American watches abroad is naturally tempted to take them back to the States, where he may still hope to get a larger price than abroad. This is what actually happened recently in the case of a cheap line of watches, and the manufacturing company may come to the conclusion that the exportation of its watches to be sold abroad at much cheaper rates is not such good business after all. Thus in strange ways does even the highest tariff sometimes defeat itself. The dumper, in fact, has been out-dumped.

HOW TO LIVE TO 105.

The natural span of human life is said to be three score years and ten, and that possibly is quite long enough to satisfy most men. The peasants of Bulgaria, who live very largely on sour milk, reach a much greater age, and Edison believes that he has discovered a way of prolonging human life to 150 years. He has decided to live as long himself, and would no doubt be interested in the account of a man of 105 which the "Frankfurther Zeitung" gives. "Old Boppel," as he is called, lives at Obermoschel, in the North of Prussia, and enjoys excellent health. The old man takes his daily walk, and is still able to read and write. He is the oldest man in Germany, and can still remember the march of the Grand Army through the Palatinate in the year 1812. The regimental bands, he says, were composed solely of drums and fifes. But if we remember rightly the accounts of the battle of Borodino, the regimental band played their customary airs. Although the old man's memory may have failed him a little, he can still eat and drink with the best. His advice to all those who want to live long is, "Live as I do, eat and drink as I do and then you will grow as old as I do." That is to say, eat and drink what you like; don't bother about your digestion or anything else and you will live to be 100. Unfortunately this is just what most of us can't do.

JUBILEE OF A PIONEER HALFPENNY DAILY.

The "Dundee Courier," which was established originally in 1816, a weekly journal, and which has just been celebrating its jubilee as a daily, claims to have been the first halfpenny daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom. When first started its price was 7d., but the abolition of the newspaper stamp duty enabled the proprietors, when it was turned into a daily in 1861, to issue it at a penny. At this price, however, it did not remain long, as in 1866, the proprietors took the bold step of reducing the price to a halfpenny. Throughout its career the "Dundee Courier" has been conducted with great spirit. The splendid new premises which were erected a few years ago rank among the best equipped newspaper offices in Scotland.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE ANNUAL MOBILISATION.

The erroneous idea has obtained currency that in consequence of the Coronation Review at Spithead there will be nothing this year in the shape of combined naval exercises—a term which signifies what was formerly known as the annual manœuvres. Any serious departure from the important feature of the year's training work which is carried out during the partial mobilisation of the Fleet would, it may be safely assumed, not be in consonance with the wish of His Majesty, who, being himself a naval officer, is able therefore, from a professional standpoint, to appreciate the value derived from the annual mobilisation and the subsequent co-operation of fleets in confidential exercises. The exigencies of the service may preclude the participation of the Mediterranean Fleet in this year's combined training, but with this exception the customary procedure will, it is understood, be followed of completing the complements of the ships in the Third Division of the Home Fleet by active service officers and men, augmented from the auxiliary branches of the service, and assembling the First, Second and Third Divisions for tactical and strategical exercises on a modified scale in conjunction with the Atlantic Fleet. Previous to the Spithead Review an opportunity will also be found for bringing the Home Fleet ships together, so that the assembling of the Fleet in honour of the Coronation will be dovetailed between two periods of sea training without appreciably affecting the year's work.

THE NAVY'S AIRSHIP STAFF.

The composition of the aerial branch of the Naval Service has undergone some changes consequent on the voluntary retirement of Commander E. H. Edwards, who since last September has been assistant to the Inspecting Captain of Airships (Captain Sueter.) The retirement of Commander Edwards has taken effect almost on the eve of the launching of the Navy's first airship, during the construction of which, in its latter stage, he has been closely identified. Commander Oliver Schwann, who has been appointed to the vacancy, has had eight months' service with airships, and his enthusiastic interest in the development of naval aviation augurs well for the success which he will bring to bear in his new appointment. Commander Schwann's place on the staff of the Inspecting Captain of Airships has been filled by the appointment of Commander Edward Masterman, who, like the officer, he succeeds, is a well-known torpedoist. Among the fleet auxiliaries to be assembled at Spithead for the Coronation Review will be the novel craft which Captain Sueter and his confidential staff have had under their supervision at Barrow-in-Furness, and the exit of which from its secret shed may be looked for almost immediately.

APATHY IN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

While the delay in the trial trips of Naval Airship No. 1 is still a matter of comment among the officers of the fleet, it is known that a second warship—for such they must now be styled—of this description has now been ordered from the same firm for the British fleet. The materials for this vessel have already been, for the most part, assembled, and great improvements, warranted by experiment and experience, have been decided upon. Secrets are well kept at Barrow, but sufficient has leaked out to indicate that the delay in delivering the first vessel has resulted in making it possible for a second and much better airship to be built more rapidly, and therefore more economically, than the first ship has been put together; and this after making full allowance for the delay caused by the fire at the works a few months since, by which Airship No. 1 received considerably more damage than the public were allowed to learn at the time. Like the Army, the Navy has now more trained airmen than can be employed; since the officers who have been under training near Sheerness, and learning to handle the heavier-than-air machines, are not likely to have naval aeroplanes to manipulate for some time to come. Indeed, those responsible are undoubtedly showing a considerable negligence on this side of aeronautics and an apathy which we hope to see turned into energy and acceleration forthwith. As far behind as the Army can be counted to be in aerial navigation, the Navy is even more behind; whereas it should show the way in a subject of such vital importance to our geographical position, and the adequate defence of our island shores. It is not, a question of raids and invasions so much as the need of having eyes and ears over our heads to prevent our being taken by surprise. Public opinion is needed to kindle the imaginations of those in authority.

COMMONS AND THE ARMY BILL.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on the Army (Annual) Bill served more than one useful purpose. This was due largely to the existence in the present Parliament of a compact body of energetic soldier members, who for the most part take a broad and intelligent view in regard to questions which affect the interests of the land forces generally. The discussions had a true ring about them. Major Archer Shee opened the proceedings by pressing for an increase in the prices paid to those on whom our soldiers are billeted on the march. He found a strong body of supporters. The present scales of payment are obviously inadequate, and ought to be raised. After some amount of resistance Colonel Seely found himself obliged to admit that the time was coming when the existing scales would have to be revised. In this matter the public owes a debt of obligation to the Service members. Colonel Seely is now pledged to better conditions at an early date.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

In the course of the continued debate on the Bill we learnt something definite—this for the first time—on the subject of Army remounts. Colonel Seely explained the situation in a way which ought to remove some of the existing anxiety. It is well to know that there are, according to the police census, no fewer than one million six hundred thousand horses which could be made available for military service in a period of extreme pressure. Of these, it is presumed that four hundred and fifty thousand would at the outset supply all our wants. These, it is claimed, would at any time be available. On mobilisation fifty thousand would be needed for the purposes of the Expeditionary Force, while the Territorial Force would need eighty-six thousand. The figures on paper look encouraging enough. One would prefer, however, to see them put forward, after critical examination in the report of an independent committee. One knows by experience that statistics of this character made use of in Parliament are not always to be depended upon, more particularly when brought forward in defence of the policy of a public department. This remount question is one of such vital moment that it cannot be lightly dismissed.

KING'S NEW AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The appointment of Colonel Norie, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, to fill the vacancy among the Aides-de-Camp to the King is a well-deserved recognition of a soldier who has laboured enthusiastically in his profession, and stood a chance of being left behind in the race. A Staff College graduate, with five small wars to his credit—the last was the China Expedition of 1900—Colonel Norie has earned the distinction which has come to him as the reward of real merit.

THE 1910 MANŒUVRE REPORT.

The War Office report on the 1910 manœuvres has now been issued, and is a diplomatic rather than an instructive piece of work. The shortcomings of the troops and their commanders are referred to in a tone of gentle reproof, and the situation at the close of the manœuvres is tactfully passed over without comment. The only really interesting parts of the document are the Transport and Supply Report and the Medical Report. The former especially is exceedingly well written, and gives a clear picture of the inefficiency of the transport and the causes which produced it. After Lord Haldane's assurance as to the abundant supply of horses in the country, it is rather a surprise to learn that considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the 3,800 hired horses required for the Red force, and that to obtain these it was necessary to go as far afield as Sheffield and the Isle of Wight. They were of fair quality only and the harness was so bad that the provision of Government harness is recommended—a measure which would entail an expenditure of £11 per horse, or at least a quarter of a million for the Expeditionary Force, if this were provided with horsed transport. March discipline was decidedly bad principally owing to the want of knowledge of transport supervision exhibited by regimental transport officers. Considerable delay was caused by the absence of brakes on many of the military vehicles. In view of the dependence of a modern army on its transport, it would seem urgently necessary to take steps to rectify the defects brought to light in this report.

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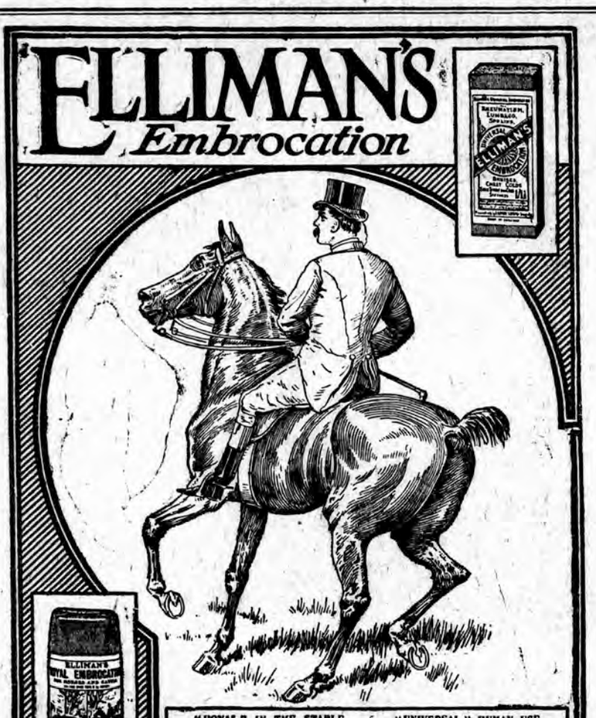

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"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
BYRNE & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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THE GREAT PIANO-PLAYER

The "PIANOLA" is an easy first among the many players on the market.

The "PIANOLA" is the genuine player made by the Orchestrelle Co. There are no other PIANOLAS, although players are sometimes called by this name. The "PIANOLA" with Metrostyle and Themodist costs from Rs. 675 to Rs. 875. The "Pianola-Piano" with Metrostyle and Themodist Rs. 1,350 to 1,875. Second-hand PIANOLAS from Rs. 250.

SOLE AGENTS.
S. ROSE & CO.
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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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Agents: F. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Chronicle" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

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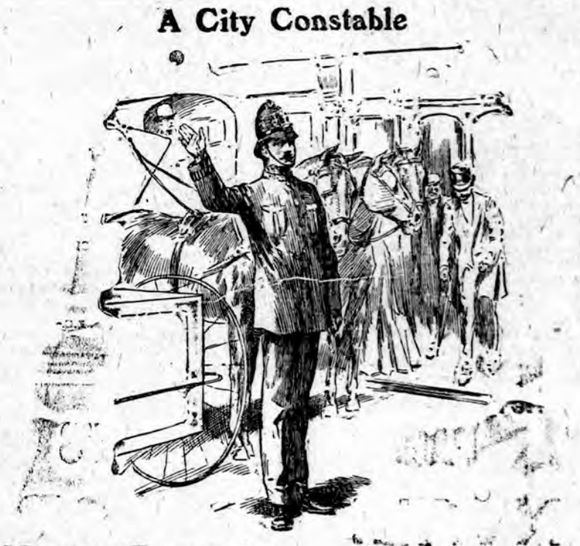
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO..
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
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PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

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Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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THERMETOT

Quart size, with gilt-lined dish.

¶ Ice Cream remains frozen for hours in a THERMETOT —no matter how hot the day. No ice or freezing mixture needed.

¶ The double sides of the Thermetot enclose a vacuum, and prevent external temperature from affecting the contents.

¶ Salad in a Thermetot keeps crisp and cool for days.

¶ Indoors and out the THERMETOT is a necessity.

Beware of Imitations. Thermos goods have "Thermos" on them.

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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

℞ REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Prostrate, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Ills is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 5s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

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Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

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Why suffer when—

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Wards off INSECT BITES,

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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TRADE MARK.

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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Prepared by

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsee, Mahomedan, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and Inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief in the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the infallible medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The person do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be soon cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured so matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellios—and complaints arising thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATION.

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ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by one month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 9-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden attacks periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8

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CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphist.

8th September, 1908.

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